

# JEWISH OBSERVER

AND

# MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

Vol. X, No. 8

FEBRUARY 24, 1961

Ninepence



***"Peace Not Inevitable"***

**WEIZMANN'S SEVEN-MINUTE MARGIN**

—PAGE 7



## COMMENT

### NO TIME FOR PEACE

There was a timely bluntness about the speech of the Commander of the Israel Air Force which launched the 1961 J.P.A. campaign in London last Saturday. For he said something which far too many governments are inclined to forget or to ignore. He was not prepared to shrug off as of no account the ceaseless calls to war which emanate from the Arab capitals. He paid the Arab countries the compliment of treating their incessant assertions that they will destroy Israel at the first opportunity, as representing at least a serious intention; one that neither he, nor for that matter the Israel Government, could afford to ignore.

It was, after all, not altogether a purely propaganda affair. Behind the battle of words there was assembling a more formidable force composed of Russian fighters and Russian bombers, Russian tanks and Russian guns, Russian submarines and Russian technicians. But—and this is a but which even Moscow may not fully appreciate—the finger on the trigger was not Russian but Arab.

\* \* \*

Major-General Weizmann did not beat about the bush. Under these conditions, he said in a memorable phrase, "peace was not inevitable," and who would say that he was wrong. The brute fact which the western governments in particular have tried not to look in the face is that the modern armour, guns and aircraft assembled in the Sinai and Suez regions, and ready to go into action, are now so numerous that they would make the battles of the second World War in the Western Desert appear like inconsequential sideshows.

The Commander of the Israeli Air Force was not unduly worried about the outcome of such a clash, and Mr. Ben-Gurion, in his latest articles, has voiced a similar confidence in the superiority of Israel's Defence Forces. But at the same time, both have underlined the fact that they would rather prevent another war than win another war. But the decision between these two alternatives does not lie with either Ben-Gurion or Weizmann; it is in the hands of Nasser, Amer, Kassem and Hussein. And the time has come when they ought to realise where they are heading.

Hardly a week passes without one of them (mainly President Nasser) giving some further hostage to a war-like solution. The latest is the announcement from Cairo (reported on the next page) that from now onwards the United Arab Republic will no longer speak of the Palestinian "refugees"; they have been renamed the Pales-

tinian "returnees." Moreover, this is not only a move aimed at the Israelis; it is also directed at the United Nations. For Cairo evidently was not impressed or grateful for the recent efforts of the American Director of the U.N. Palestine relief agency, Dr. John Davis, to give expression and to explain and support the Arab attitude to the refugee problem.

\* \* \*

Far from thanking Dr. Davis, the statement which the Governor of the Gaza strip made to the official Egyptian news agency denounced UNWRA and Dr. Davis for their miserable treatment of the refugees. This is Dr. Davis's reward for not being willing to face the refugee situation without inhibitions, and he is only the latest in a long line of soft speakers who have come unstuck. One can only hope that his experience will be properly appreciated in Washington and at the U.N. on the eve of the resumption of the discussion of the Palestine refugee question at the Assembly.

This discussion—and the preparations for it—would gain a great deal if it were conducted with the same realism which General Weizmann brought to bear on his audience on Saturday. For the refugees are no longer an isolated phenomenon, living in a desert, waiting only for the day when they can return home. President Nasser's policy—and the latest declaration is merely one more step in this direction—has irrevocably linked this return home with war and the destruction of Israel. Therefore, if Dr. Davis and those whom he can persuade, blindly go on pressing for repatriation in the way that they are doing, then they are playing straight into the hands of those who say "repatriation" but mean "war."

\* \* \*

It is sad that twelve years after the Palestine Armistice, one should again have to weigh the chances of war; but it is better and safer to assess these dangers correctly than bury our heads in Dr. Davis's and other assurances that we have all the time in the world and need not press for a solution.

Dr. Davis may be wrong, as the thoughtful study just published by John Marlowe\* suggests in its analysis of the situation. Mr. Marlowe, who has far more experience in the Middle East than Dr. Davis, has reached the conclusion that President Nasser's decline in Arab popularity is due mainly to the growing realisation that he will not be able to defeat the Israelis—although he may try. This has made a particularly deep impression on the Palestinian refugees who are realising that their only hope lies in a negotiated settlement, not in war.

Which then is it to be? Time is not on the side of peace.

\* ARAB NATIONALISM & BRITISH IMPERIALISM, (Cresset Press) 30s.



# JEWISH OBSERVER AND MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,  
Salisbury Square, London, E.C.4  
FLEET STREET 3349

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PARIS BUREAU: *L'Observateur du*  
*Moyen-Orient*, 38 Avenue de l'Opéra,  
Paris 11e. Opéra 66-93

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Subscriptions: £2 per year

- Cover: Major-General Ezer Weizmann, Commander of the Israel Air Force, with Ambassador Lurie at Palace Green.

— Photo "Jewish Observer"

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# ARAB WORLD

## CAIRO CHARGES U.N. PLOT

### PLAN TO EXTERMINATE PALESTINE ARAB REFUGEES

Cairo's policy towards the Palestine Arab refugees took a surprise turn last weekend. It was launched in a set interview with the Governor-General of the Gaza strip, General Ahmed Salem, by the official Government news agency.

He announced that the word "refugee" would no longer be used when speaking of the Palestinian Arab; he would from now on be described as "returnee".\* There were 350,000 of them, and it was the Government's policy henceforth to ensure that they would return to Palestine.

They would establish during the victory celebrations next month (scheduled to last a week as from March 7) the "Palestinian National Union", the members of which would become the nucleus of the Palestine Arab Liberation Army" for the reconquest of the usurped homeland, General Salem added.

**No comfort for Davis:** But the General did not stop there. So far what he had said was not unpredictable. But now he turned on the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) whose American Director, John Davis, has lately tried his best (at the Assembly in New York and at the Conference of Non-Governmental Agencies in Geneva) to support and popularise the Arab attitude towards the refugee (or returnee) problem.

But Davis's claim that the Arab governments had loyally co-operated with UNRWA and had done all they could to help him carry out UNRWA's relief work, was ridiculed by General Salem. They would have nothing to do with UNRWA for UNRWA's policy was not to help the Arab refugees but to liquidate them in the interest of the Zionists.

**U.N. collusion with Zionists?** Salem accused the United Nations' Agency of allocating only one blanket for every six persons, despite the cold and the damp, and of providing only 1,500 calories per person daily which, he claimed, was inadequate even for a three-year-old child. This, he said, had been the cause of serious disease.

This conduct of the U.N. Relief Agency, moreover, proved that there

\* A'id—he who will return.



WORKLESS IN GAZA  
A long way to a new port

existed a deliberate U.N. plan to make those "who will return" hungry and weak, so as to exterminate the people of Palestine and thus liquidate the Palestine problem, General Salem asserted.\*\*

Salem also denounced the World Bank for helping Israel to build a new port at Ashdod and for refusing to do the same at Gaza. President Nasser had therefore made £100,000 (out of the £3 million required) available for the study of the project. Other schemes would help increase agricultural and orange production; and there would be new schools.

But General Salem emphasised that all this had only one purpose: to turn Gaza into a nursery and school for the preparation of the principal aim—"the return to occupied Palestine".

**Unrealism in Washington:** There was no recognition of this mood at the Senate hearing in Washington to approve the appointment of former UNRWA Chief Henry Labouisse as Director of the powerful International Co-operation Administration. Labouisse told the senators that he could see no solution of the Arab refugee problem without "major concessions by all concerned." He described the Arab-Israeli situation as tense and blamed the local leaders for being prejudiced to the point of being irrational. But there was hope, he concluded—somewhat "irrationally."

\*\* It is estimated the U.N. has contributed funds (provided almost entirely by non-Arab and non-communist countries) in excess of \$1,000 million for the relief of the Palestine Arab refugees since 1949. The Arab contribution during the same period has been rather less than \$30 millions.



# U.A.R.

## NASSER BATTLES MERGER OPPONENTS

### ANNIVERSARY WARNING TO "TURNCOATS"

*from our special Middle East  
correspondent, Robert Gee*

President Nasser's decision to come to Syria seems to have been a last minute one. His coming had about it something of the excitement which greets the arrival of firemen at the scene of a blaze.

He had issued invitations to a number of foreign friends (including Woodrow Wyatt and wife) to join him in Cairo for Thursday's celebrations of the establishment of the United Arab Republic. Other engagements seemed to suggest that he would be staying at home. But he came here instead.

His visit, from the Egyptian viewpoint, is a timely one. Though he drove through streets replete with flags, triumphal arches and placards hailing "Nasser, the pioneer of Arab nationalism," the mood of many Syrians is an ugly one.

**Commodity prices soar :** The decree of a fortnight ago halting all foreign currency dealings by Syrians and requiring them to surrender all foreign currency deposits, whether in local or foreign banks, was only the climax of what have been seen here by merchants, bankers and businessmen as a series of moves destined to destroy the basis of the Syrian economy and make its dependence upon the Egyptian Region absolute.

In the few days that preceded the President's weekend arrival, there were almost panic moves in the commercial community. These were reflected in sud-

den and considerable increases in the prices of many essential commodities, which brought in their wake a chain of official warnings that dealers who did not observe the officially controlled prices would suffer the full penalty of the law.

But while the administration can control prices with official legislation and threats of imprisonment, it is impossible to control people's tongues, and rumours flitted about Damascus like fireflies on a summer evening.

**Serraj reads the riot act :** Matters were deteriorating so fast that Colonel Serraj, Nasser confidante and the man in charge of the Syrian administration, called in newsmen last week and read them an hour-long lecture against heeding the voices of the "agents, grumblers and outcasts."

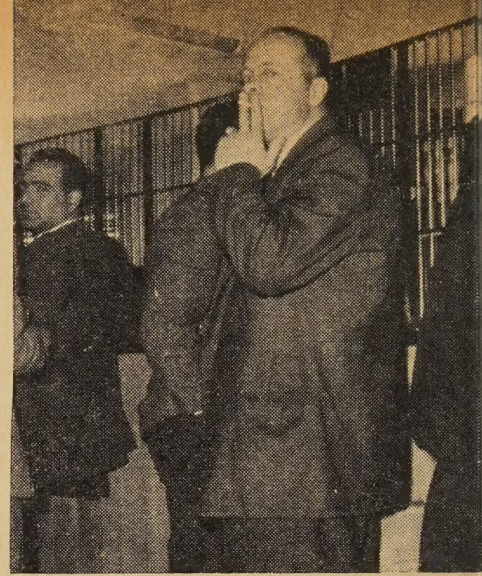
But the disquiet had not yet been stilled by the weekend and Nasser's subsequent arrival. Within hours of his arrival in Latakia, a huge crowd had assembled outside the local garrison headquarters where he had pointedly made his first stop. At first, it seemed that he was to deliver one of his more usual anti-imperialist diatribes, but these proved to be only the preliminaries.

There were troubles and difficulties in Syria, he confessed. But they were not the results of the Egypt-Syria merger, which had been the butt of hostile elements ever since it took place. The blame had to be laid on the drought: "I have wondered why we had to go through this test in the first years of union and why we should have had to bring about the merger during these lean years. But then I felt that we are undergoing a test to try the strength and firmness of this union." There were no cheers.

**No names mentioned :** These came when he referred to rumours that former Syrian politicians were seeking to oppose the union and challenged them to come out into the open before the people. The cheers came, too, oddly enough, when Nasser referred to Lebanese press reports that the purpose of his visit to Syria was to oust Serraj.

But there was complete silence when he gave his most outspoken warning yet to those who thought they could undo the union of the two countries. "This people," said Nasser, "will face the enemies of the revolution with the strongest means with which an enemy should be faced. There is no chance for the turncoats to exist among us or mislead us."

If men wanted to talk among themselves in their homes, "I will not do anything to them." But if there was some-



ALCHEMY IN REVERSE  
*Reluctant money changers in Damascus*

thing they wanted to say to the people, then they should come out in the open, identify themselves and say it. "I do not wish to mention names, but we all know the situation in our country and we know this and that man, and we know them one by one. You know these people better than me, because you have known them for a long time, and you know their political tricks."

**What they think in Damascus :** Nasser acknowledged the existence of "a group of people" who spread suspicions about the development and other plans of the Northern Region. He launched a violent attack against those who had invested funds in foreign currency abroad, money made from speculative enterprises instead of being invested in the national economy. All this, he promised, would be brought to an end in the national interest.

But, despite this and what had gone before, Nasser declared that: "Today I find you stronger than the day we first met in this place. We feel that, after three years, we have confronted imperialism and its agents, and that we have triumphed, and that we shall always triumph."

There was no denying the huge reception accorded Nasser at the end of his address. His audience was composed mainly of local workpeople whose chance of ever having enough money to invest in anything is remote in the extreme. His words are unlikely to go down so well in the commercial centres of Damascus, Homs or Aleppo.

**Flames of disquiet :** But he received demonstrative reinforcement for with him there came also the fast-moving Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Semenov. It looked as if there would have to be many fire-fighting visits by the President to his Northern Region before the flames of disquiet were finally smothered—if ever.

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## "YOUR FEET WILL BLEED"

### CAIRO'S PREDICTION FOR DEAN RUSK

A supposed warning from the U.S. Secretary of State against unilateral U.A.R. intervention in the Congo, and the arrest of the U.S. assistant press attache in Cairo "while throwing bundles of imperialist leaflets" from his car onto a main Cairo thoroughfare, were the pegs upon which Cairo this week hung its most violent ever attack upon the U.S.

The Secretary of State's warning was in fact President Kennedy's. He told newsmen last week that he was opposed to any unilateral intervention in the Congo. This was expanded by a correspondent of the *New York Times* who said that Dean Rusk had told key members of Congress that the President was referring as much to the U.A.R. as to the U.S.S.R.

The press attache was Zygmunt Nagorski. According to the Cairo police, he was arrested after having been seen throwing bundles of leaflets from a car bearing diplomatic corps plates. The incident is said to have taken place on one of the city's main thoroughfares. The

leaflets, it was said, expressed imperialist viewpoints on the Congo and attacked countries which supported Patrice Lumumba. Nagorski's explanation was that a number of leaflets he was carrying in the back of his car were blown out of the window by the wind.

**Aid to Israel:** But neither of these events explained the vehemence of Cairo's attack. The U.S., said a Cairo commentator on Saturday, "is trying to evade the responsibility for the crime it has committed in the Congo which led to the murder of the lawful Congolese Premier, Patrice Lumumba, and the spread of internal sedition and disturbances . . . The whole water of all the oceans, if used, would not remove the blood dyeing the hands of the U.S. authorities."

The Cairo press, too, was quick on the trail. "It has been proved," said *al Gumhuriya*, "that American imperialism was the secret hand which actuated the Congo plot, which seeks to kill the independence of the Congolese peoples and to tear the unity of the Congo apart . . . Earlier, the hand of America appeared in every imperialist plot, and in every intrigue hatched against all the liberation movements in the world."

"The weapons with which France is fighting against the nationalists in Algeria are made in America. All the elements in

the establishment of Israel as a base for imperialist aggression in the heart of the Arab homeland were also provided by America."

**"Road full of thorns":** And if there were any doubts that this was the start of a general campaign against the new Administration of President Kennedy, and not just an outburst of temper inspired by the Congo "warning," they were dispelled by Muhammad Uruq, star commentator of the "Voice of the Arabs."

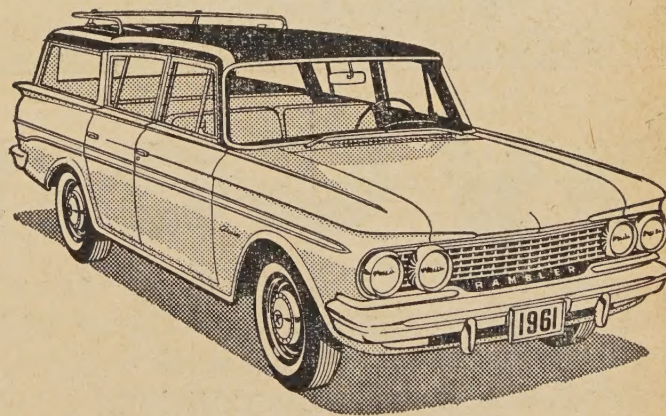
"It had been expected," he said in a weekend commentary, "that the first action of the new American Secretary of State would be to study the records of recent years, which confirm that the deterioration in the U.S.A.'s reputation in the Middle East and the loss of its prestige were the direct result of the policy of pressure and threats employed by American statesmen vis-a-vis the U.A.R. and the small liberated states."

"Dean Rusk was expected to digest this fact—in the interests of the U.S.A. rather than of anyone else. But he has made a wrong start. In fact, he has made a start which will make his road full of thorns which will cause his feet to bleed and dash the hopes of the American people themselves for a policy free from deviousness, threats or intimidation."

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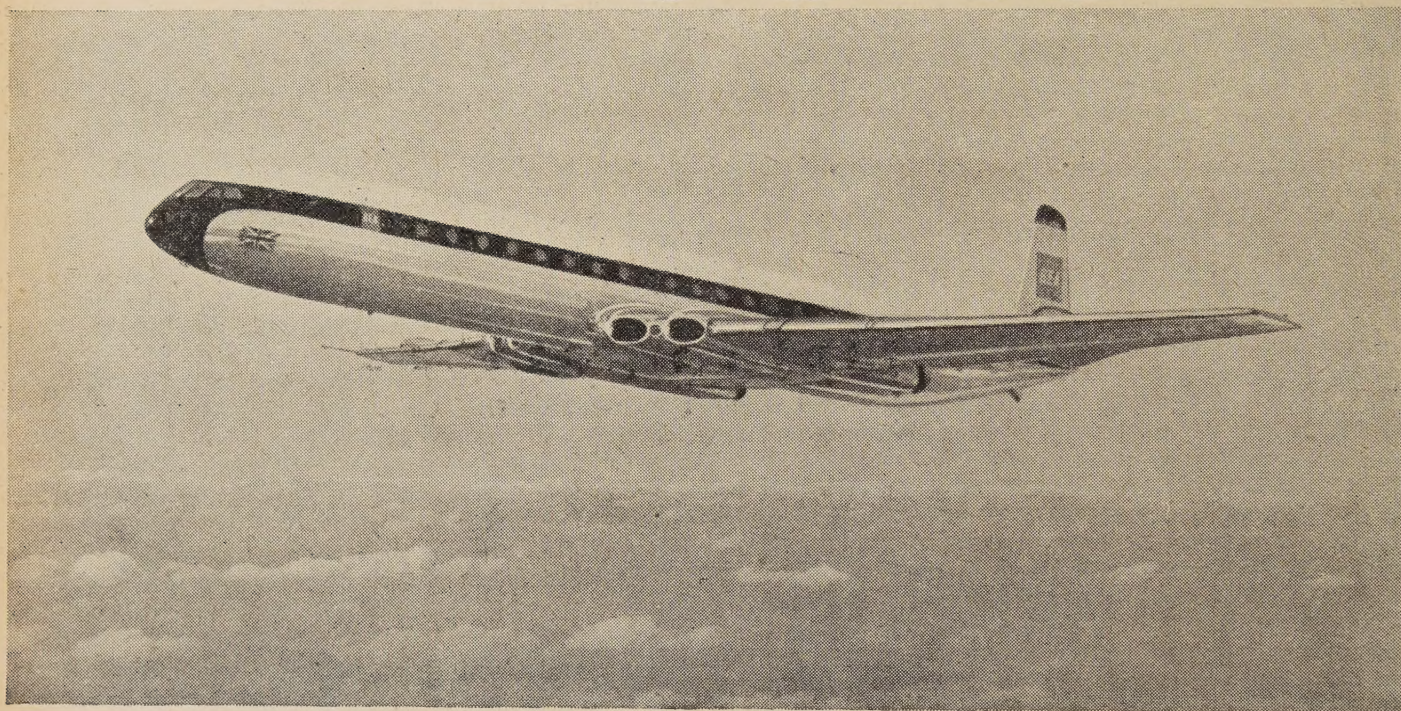
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# LONDON

## "PEACE NOT INEVITABLE"

### ISRAEL AIR FORCE CHIEF GIVES WARNING ON "FOOL'S PARADISE"

He was not prophesying war, said Israel Air Force Commander General Ezer Weizmann addressing last Saturday night's inaugural dinner of the 1961 Joint Palestine Appeal campaign. But, unless there was a radical change in the policy, mentality and approach of the Arab states, and especially the U.A.R., he was not convinced that war could definitely be avoided.

Those who forgot where Israel lived, the size of the country and the fact that she was surrounded, and would be for many years, by millions of hostile Arabs, were living in a fool's paradise. In the circumstances in which Israel was constantly threatened with this and that dire fate, "no one is going to convince us that peace is inevitable."

The Arabs, said General Weizmann, were arming and re-arming daily, with the assistance of Russia and Czechoslovakia. Egypt and Syria, he revealed, had some 200 brand new Mig 17 jet fighters. They were also going to receive some of the more advanced Mig 19s. They also had between 60 and 70 jet bombers.

**Seven minutes either way:** This had to be set against the fact that from the two nearest U.A.R. bases, in Sinai and Damascus, it was only some seven minutes' flying time to Tel Aviv. But it was also, he noted pointedly, only seven minutes from Tel Aviv in the other direction.

On the ground, too, the Arab forces were being reinforced. The U.A.R. was being supplied with the new Russian-built "Stalin" tank—and was receiving them "almost free." Its navy had nine or ten submarines.

Of course, said General Weizmann, Israel could not match these forces quantitatively. She had to rely on the quality of her manpower and, he warned, "unless we are excellent we will be defeated." It was true that, in the past, some very good countries had been defeated but had not perished. But for Israel there was no choice. "If we lose another war we will perish."

**Equipment and men:** In the "defence game," he commented, Israel could not afford risks. There were two basic requirements for good defence: equipment



EDITH WOLFSON  
A £350,000 tribute

and men. And in the situation of today, if you did not have the best equipment you would lose, no matter how good the men. It was therefore essential that Israel have the best equipment available.

In this, she had been quite successful, thanks mainly to France which had supplied 90 per cent of the Israel Air Force equipment which was, General Weizmann said amid loud applause, "damn good."

On the men who manned the aircraft, he pointed out that a pilot could put in an unlimited number of flying hours, but if he did not know what he was fighting for, or in fact what he was living for, he

would not come out on top. Israel's battle was, in great part, an educational one. If the Arabs were to be the equal of the Israelis in quality, then Israel would be outnumbered four to one.

**"Crisis of growth":** In a passing reference to recent political developments in Israel, General Weizmann said that he saw them as the sickness of a growing body which had been exposed to a lot of fresh air. He was sure that the body would emerge more immune to these germs and a lot stronger.

These internal developments were also touched on by Ambassador Arthur Lourie who acknowledged that they had been the cause of a great deal of perplexity and concern. But, he warned, it would be a great error to exaggerate this "crisis of growth."

It was a crisis that stemmed from the democratic habit of encouraging free and uninhibited discussion. Israel's constitutional forms had not yet been finally fixed. Being fluid, they were still subject to trial and error. Despite these passing shadows, however, Israel retained its sense of purpose, its confidence and a faith that moved mountains.

**Edith Wolfson Foundation:** Something of this faith was reflected in the total of subscriptions announced at the end of the dinner: £1,075,000. This included a capital sum of £350,000 subscribed by members of the Isaac Wolfson family as a tribute to Mrs. Wolfson, for the establishment of the Edith Wolfson Youth Aliya Foundation, from which the annual income will be over £20,000, and a further sum of £50,000, and the annual donation of the Marks-Sieff-Sacher families which totalled £150,000.

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# IN THE NEWS

## SHOULD BEN-GURION GO?

ONE OF ISRAEL'S staunchest friends and a great admirer of Ben-Gurion said to me the other evening in Westminster that he thought it would be a good thing if Ben-Gurion now made way for someone else. It is an opinion which anyone moving about in Israel and outside must have heard many times in recent days. But there is something curious about the way the assertion is made. It is not a straightforward opinion but something that needs explaining and justifying. Yet there was none of this in 1954 when Ben-Gurion retired for a year. There was no difficulty then in replacing him; and, under normal conditions, there should be none now.

### DIFFERENT FROM CHURCHILL

I have heard suggestions made that Ben-Gurion is hanging on to office as Churchill did during his last phase at Downing Street, or as Adenauer is said to be doing now. And those who say that Ben-Gurion must go feel that they are saying something very bold and courageous, as did those Tories who urged Churchill to resign. In fact, however, Ben-Gurion's position is quite different. He is not hanging on. He has repeatedly expressed his desire to retire from active politics. He has acted quite differently from Churchill and Adenauer, and there is a reason for it. It is the political corona which surrounds the demand for Ben-Gurion's withdrawal.

It is those who opposed him on the Lavon affair who want him to go. His going would be the rehabilitation of what has become *Lavonism*; and this Ben-Gurion wants to resist. There has been as a result a good deal of writing down of Ben-Gurion, a smearing of his image as a national leader and, consequently, a decline in his popularity, both in Israel and the Diaspora. And this decline in the standing of Ben-Gurion has produced, even among his critics, a good deal of more or less sincere hand-wringing.

### WITHOUT THE LEGEND

I do not share this. I do not think that the fact that people talk of Ben-Gurion as an ordinary mortal is necessarily a bad thing. What has happened, in fact, is that what Crossman once called "the

father figure of Ben-Gurion" has been smashed in the process, and a healthy adult democracy has no need for "father-figures." It means that Ben-Gurion has to come to terms with the Israeli public without the aid of the legend, and he is quite capable of doing it. It may take a little time; it may even require a general election, but the process will be healthy and educational for both Israelis and world Jewry—and it may not stop with Ben-Gurion. There are far too many father-figures around in Israel, in the Zionist movement and, not least, among the donors to Israel. Unlike some others, Ben-Gurion does not have to be afraid to come down into the arena without the father-halo, and fight for the political causes that persuade him not to throw in the towel.

### UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

THE TWO AUTHORS of the Fabian pamphlet on "Middle East Issues" (to which attention was drawn in last week's editorial article) have written to me about the JEWISH OBSERVER comment. Their letter will be found on page 27. But I am not wholly convinced by their argument. If this was meant to be simply a pamphlet for which Messrs. Campbell and Ennals were taking full responsibility and in which they presented their own personal ideas (with no suggestion that these were in any way connected with Labour's policy), why go to all the trouble of saying that the pamphlet was based on papers presented to the Working Party of the National Executive, which is then named?

Surely, this suggests to the reader that the pamphlet is in fact, if not in name, a popular presentation of the views expressed in the working papers? The formal disowning of responsibility merely draws further attention to the origins of the pamphlet. The two authors have not answered the specific question which we put to them. Was the proposal that Israel should put a ceiling on its immigration included in the papers of the National Executive's Working Party, or was it added as an extra by the two authors? It makes a lot of difference to the evaluation of the pamphlet whether ideas such as this come from the Working Party or from Messrs. Campbell and Ennals. And if it did not come from the Working Party, why use their names as an alibi for proposals which they never made?



PREMIER IN WINTRY MOOD  
Snow fell in Jerusalem as Ben-Gurion left the President

## THIRTEEN YEARS OF "MA'ARIV"

"MA'ARIV," ISRAEL'S LARGEST circulation newspaper, celebrated its thirteenth anniversary with a record fifty-four page edition last Friday. The paper claims to have a circulation of 78,000, which is approximately 15,000 copies ahead of its closest rival *Yediot Ahronot* (whose Friday edition, however, sells about the same number as *Ma'ariv*, or so its owners claim).

*Ma'ariv's* story is a success story. The paper was launched at the height of the fighting in 1948, despite all the difficulties involved in producing a paper in wartime. It was badly printed, poorly produced, meagre in news-space and with a small circulation. But, mainly thanks to its editor and founder, Dr. Azriel Carlebach, *Yediot Ma'ariv*, as it was then known, made spectacular headway and is today a profitable business with an annual turnover of close on five million Israeli pounds. It runs a publishing house which has printed more than a million books, and prints a special paper for youngsters.

Until this year, *Ma'ariv* had prided itself as a politically independent paper. Its attitude to the Government and to Mapai had generally been sympathetically neutral, though on certain notable occasions, such as the crisis over the arms deal with Germany, it switched suddenly to side with the opposition.

But this year, with the Affair 'casting its long shadows over Israel's political scene, *Ma'ariv* jettisoned its line of benevolent approval of the Government; instead, it became the virtual mouth-piece for Lavon's campaign against Ben-Gurion and was sparing of no weapon in its attack. The links between the paper and Lavon, and especially with some of



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Lavon's close associates in Jerusalem, had long existed. Thanks to them, *Ma'ariv* had succeeded in the past in obtaining a number of scoops in the field of local politics—especially concerning some of Mapai's internal deliberations in "Haverenu" and other party executive bodies—which none of its journalistic competitors could rival. And, when the Affair came into the open, it was again to *Ma'ariv* that Lavon's aides turned first.

Commenting on the prominent part which *Ma'ariv* had played in the Affair, *Davar* pointed out this week that many of the leading figures behind *Ma'ariv* had a Revisionist background. Its anti-government attitude had been kept carefully under cover as long as the paper was fighting for first place in circulation, *Davar* hinted. Now that that place has been achieved, *Ma'ariv's* true political position was evidently being manifested.

## SMILE AND SHINE

ONE OF THE TERRORS of Anglo-Jewry is to see the approaching figure, usually wrapped in angelic benevolence, of Harry Shine. It usually means that Israel, or one of its principal funds, is in need of a contribution. But that is normal. What is different in the case of Shine and smile is that the donation is usually forthcoming. For Harry Shine is probably the Zionist movement's original fund-raiser. He volunteered at the end of the first World War to help Weizmann on the practical side, and he made his mark to such an extent, that in 1925 he took charge of the Keren Hayesod in the United Kingdom. But Weizmann was not content with that. Whenever he had need of money for some special cause (and wanted community, not just individual, participation) he would turn for help to Harry Shine. In the 35 years that have elapsed since then, Shine has watched the evolution of the Anglo-Jewish community and observed its growing prosperity. And from this he drew his conclusions and contributions which culminated in last Saturday's record takings at the J.P.A. launching—over a million pounds. He makes no big speeches, he just smiles and knows what the giver can give. He could have made a fortune by going into business, but he stayed on at his job—and next Tuesday he will be 65—and still the terror of those who hesitate. His ambition is to settle in Israel, but the directors of the J.P.A. won't let him go, so he has now settled for an annual three-months' leave of absence in Israel. But for the other nine months he will still haunt Anglo-Jewry with that quizzical smile of his.



# ISRAEL

## PLAYING THE WAITING GAME

### "LIBERAL FRONT" EMERGES IN HISTADRUT

*from our own correspondent*

#### Jerusalem :

Since President Ben-Zvi last week entrusted David Ben-Gurion with the formation of a new Government, Israel's politicians and party leaders have been playing the waiting game.

Mapai has been waiting for the National Religious Party to decide whether or not it would join the Cabinet, so has Poale Agudat Israel. The religious parties themselves have been waiting to see how far they can press Mapai for concessions to their demands. The other major parties have been waiting to see whether Ben-Gurion can succeed in his task, or whether he will turn it over to someone else, or seek new elections.

The Mizrahi Executive was to have told Mapai on Tuesday whether or not it would join a new Government. But, on Monday night, they announced that their decision had been postponed until Thursday. Twelve hours later, the Mapai Secretariat revealed that Ben-Gurion would put off his meeting with the President until next week, in order to give the Mizrahi time for a decision.

**Rosen's advice to Shapiro :** Voting at Monday's Mizrahi meeting showed a majority of about two-thirds in favour of returning to the Government. Moshe Shapiro announced that he had appointments arranged with leaders of Ahdut Avoda and the Progressives and that he hoped to confer with Mapam as well.

But there seems little hope that these other parties will budge from their present attitude of non-participation. Pinhas Rosen, the Progressive leader, favours a return to the old coalition, but without his participation.

In a letter to Shapiro last week, he urged the Mizrahi to rejoin a Government under Ben-Gurion's leadership. On Monday, he issued a statement explaining his letter. Elections at this time, in the aftermath of the Lavon Affair, would do no good, said Rosen.

**Misinterpreted :** As head of the Committee of Seven, disowned by Ben-Gurion, he could not personally participate in a Cabinet headed by Ben-Gurion and, unfortunately, his party had not accepted his suggestion that someone other than him-



LAVON AND SAPIR

*The debate goes on—with some hefty second thoughts*

self should represent it in the Cabinet.

But, he pointed out to Shapiro, his position was not comparable with that of the Minister of Justice or the head of the Committee of Seven and he should, therefore, rejoin the Government.

Elections still remain a distinct possibility, though Mapai has every good reason to be concerned about their outcome. Last week, reporters from *Ha'aretz* descended on towns and villages throughout Israel, to question people picked at random about their views on holding new elections and the standing of Ben-Gurion after the Affair.

**Point for party leaders :** Their findings, published last Thursday, showed that 37

per cent of those questioned had "changed their opinions" about Ben-Gurion following the Affair, presumably for the worse. Fifteen per cent of the people questioned said they would vote for a different party in new elections. This has been interpreted as meaning fewer votes for Mapai.

Forty-two per cent favoured new elections immediately, forty-five per cent were against. However, many of those who said they wanted new elections declared that they would vote for the same party at the polls. This has been taken to mean that they had voted against Mapai last time and would do so again.

These figures cannot be taken as an accurate reflection of voting trends. The

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*Ha'aretz* poll was everything but scientific. Yet the last forecasts made by this paper before the Knesset elections were surprisingly accurate.

**Debate still continues:** What of Ben-Gurion himself? When he emerged from his meeting with the President last Thursday night he was white-faced and grim, brushing aside the questions put to him by reporters. This was in contrast with his sombre but self-confident mood of three weeks ago when he tendered his resignation. The fact of the weather—hailstorms alternating with driving rain and snow—seemed not the only reason for his mien.

Meanwhile, those not "actively" engaged in the waiting game have been continuing the debate over the Affair. Among those who have favoured Lavon there is now emerging some new thinking which, while maintaining that he should not have been dismissed from the leadership of the Histadrut, is prepared to admit that he is a ruthless politician and far from being the saint that some of his supporters seek to proclaim. One of these was Professor Talmon, a prime mover in the campaign of the *intelligentsia* against Ben-Gurion.

More curious, however, was the fact that Talmon, who had turned in a brief to write a biographical history of Ben-Gurion on the grounds that security and other considerations would hamper publication of his work, found no obstacle to producing a 9,000 word historical appreciation of the Lavon Affair for *Ha'aretz*. Only a fortnight previously, two of his colleagues in the academicians' group, Dr. Liebes and Professor Katz, had declared that no historical assessment of the Affair was possible at this stage.

**New group in Histadrut:** There have been some interesting shifts in opinion on the other side of the barrier, too. Haim Shurer, editor of *Davar*, who had had to steer a difficult middle-of-the-road but not anti-Lavon course throughout the crisis, published a signed article in which he called the left-wing parties to task for not joining a new Government under Ben-Gurion. Turning their arguments to his own advantage, he said their attitude reflected an attempt to mix Histadrut matters with those of the Government.

However, despite the strongly held views of those on all sides that Histadrut



PROGRESSIVES' DR. FOERDER  
*Nothing up their sleeves*

questions should be kept out of governmental considerations, there was an event last week which underlined the fact that what happens in the Histadrut must have its effects in the wider political sphere.

### FIRST MOVE TOWARD "LIBERAL FRONT"

At a convention held in Tel Aviv, the formal establishment of a Liberal Workers' faction within the Histadrut was proclaimed. This has been brought about by the merger of Ha'oved Hatzioni (the Progressive group within the Histadrut) and the Workers' Wing of the General Zionists. Between them, they now command 10 per cent of the Histadrut's voting power.

**A warm response:** Speaking at the ceremony, General Zionist leader Peretz Bernstein suggested that the time was now ripe for a further merger of liberal forces in Israel. This brought a warm response from Pinhas Rosen who said he had always been in favour of a union between the two parties but that the Progressives had dropped the idea when certain elements feared it would lead to dissension among important Progressive Party personalities.

These were not chance, off-the-cuff comments. Negotiations toward the for-

mation of a national "Liberal Front" have been going on for some time, with the Progressives' Moshe Kol playing a leading part.

**Talk of elections:** The talks concerning the establishment of a countrywide "Liberal Front" have been given a new urgency with the growing possibility that there will be a general election in the near future. There is a strong view in some party circles that elections are unavoidable, especially after the Mapai announcement on Tuesday that, if Ben-Gurion fails to form a Cabinet, then the party will move for new elections.

The pundits point out that this would once again bring the Lavon Affair to the forefront, since it is unlikely that Ben-Gurion would be prepared to appear on the same electoral list as Lavon. On the other hand, the party could not go to the polls without Ben-Gurion. This is one of the strongest arguments advanced within Mapai for avoiding elections.

There is another—the probability that the party would lose some votes. But some leading figures are willing to take this risk if only to show that the basic politico-democratic structure of the nation remains unchanged.

Whatever the decision, political observers of many viewpoints hold that we are about to enter a period of stagnation in every sphere of national and international activity, and this at a time when initiative, confidence and strength are the country's prime needs.

**Nation in danger?** At the same time, there are many soft-spoken voices which claim that the Affair struck deeper than has yet been realised, and fear that the country is being lulled into a sense of "couldn't care less" which will allow the disintegration of authority to go unchecked.

If nothing is done quickly to wake the national conscience to the dangers, say these warning voices, then the revolt against authority will spread of its own volition, until it affects not only the government but also the priority of defence, local authorities, university administrations, and so on.

These are extreme views, but those who hold them are not extremists. On the other hand, others no less concerned for the country's well-being hold that they are greatly exaggerated and that they take no account of the deep national concern for the nation's future. Perhaps the best that can be said for the moment, is that the fact that people are concerned with the dangers inherent in the present condition of instability is the prime guarantee that the pitfalls will be avoided.

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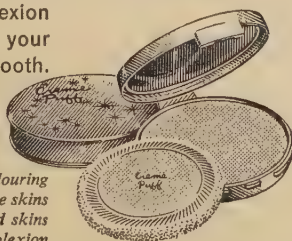
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## WHAT THE "EICHMANN LAW" OVERLOOKED

### NEW DIFFICULTIES CREATED FOR JUDICATURE

*from our legal correspondent in Jerusalem*

Shortly after the arrest of Eichmann, I pointed out in an article (see *J.O.* June 10, 1960) some of the difficulties that would face both the prosecution and the defence if the law of Israel were not amended.

The Knesset has reached the same conclusion and has now enacted legislation which changes the procedure in many respects from that in force in other criminal cases.

As the matter is distinctly *sub judice*, I shall be careful in this account of the changes that have come about to say nothing that could be construed as an expression of opinion about the innocence or guilt of the prisoner. This is an attitude that the man in the street in Israel, and many of those who should know better, cannot grasp.

**Unbiased hearing :** They speak as if it were a matter of course that the man is guilty, and see a trial as an unfortunate necessity, because, in democratic countries, it is unusual to hang a prisoner first and then hear the evidence!

Happily, we can rely blindly on Israeli courts and Israeli judges to give a completely unbiased hearing and come to a decision in accordance with the evidence. I do not think I am exaggerating when I say that the last twelve years have proved that Israel justice is a stream that runs clean, and that, true as it may be that judges are human beings and electronic judges might be preferred, as far as human beings can throw prejudice aside, our judges do so.

Although the new law, passed by the Knesset five minutes before Ben-Gurion resigned, purports to deal in general with all cases where the death sentence may still be passed, it is called in the newspapers, and by most Israelis, the "Eichmann Law". For that reason it is open to criticism.

**Few lawyers in Knesset :** I do not like *ad hoc* laws enacted to meet the needs of

Normally, the court is composed of three District Court judges.

**Back to Mandatory practice :** The change made by the law is merely a reversion to the English procedure in the days of the Mandate, when the Government, in order to ensure a majority of English judges on the bench in murder trials, saw to it that the court should consist of a Supreme Court judge, an Englishman, the President of the District Court, an Englishman, and a judge of the District Court, a "native".

Theoretically, this change should be accepted as a great improvement in procedure. Surely, where a grave matter



WHERE JUSTICE WILL BE SEEN TO BE DONE  
*Finishing touches to the public entrances to the Eichmann court*

a pending case, when that pending case is a criminal one. The Knesset is, of course, wiser than I, and its decisions bind us all. It has the power to pass such *ad hoc* legislation, just as the English Parliament can pass any law it likes, but it does open the door to changes in criminal procedure to make things easier for either the prosecution or the defence in any particular case.

Our Parliament has very few members indeed who are lawyers or have been judges, and the layman's point of view on these matters is fundamentally different from that of lawyers. The few lawyers who do sit in the House have shown no dislike of this particular type of legislation, so perhaps I am being too squeamish.

The most noticeable change brought about by the new law is that, in future, in dealing with a case where the death sentence is possible, the court will be presided over by a Supreme Court judge.

which may end in the death sentence being pronounced is to be entrusted to three human beings, it is only right that the presiding judge should be one with greater experience, older in years and with a more profound knowledge of law than a District Court judge. And a Supreme Court judge is supposed to embody the qualities I have enumerated.

Nevertheless, there are two imponderables which deserve to be considered, and I do not see that they were considered by the Knesset. In the first place, the presiding judge will have to sit for weeks, and perhaps months, away from his home and far from his library—this does not apply to the Eichmann case, which will be heard in Jerusalem, where all the Supreme Court judges live—with partly heard cases unfinished.

**Weeks of work :** This does not allow for that peace of mind and calmness of spirit essential for a judge conducting a case where the death sentence may be

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imposed. And when all is over, he will have to set aside more weeks, if not months, in order to go over all the material and prepare his judgement.

If the three judges do not see eye to eye, then there will be conferences and deliberations, consuming the time he should be spending on Supreme Court work, "which waiteth for no man".

The second imponderable is of a very different nature. Suppose the judgement of the court of first instance goes against the prisoner, and he appeals to the Supreme Court. The judges of the latter court will be in the invidious position of having to criticise the judgement of one of their own brothers.

**Technical changes:** If they allow the appeal, they will be saying, in effect, that their learned brother did not know the law, or did not know how to weigh up evidence, or, despite the matter being of such gravity, had given judgement without sufficient consideration.

I do not say that these very human considerations would indeed weigh with our judges, but I do say that, if they might possibly condition the thinking of the appellate court, then the change in the law is to the disadvantage of the person accused.

The other changes brought about by the new law are largely technical and need not detain us long. They are intended to streamline difficult criminal cases, and in that sense are to be welcomed. One of the most foolish provisions enacted by the Mandatory — although it cannot be denied that there were historical reasons to justify it — was this: the presiding judge had to write down in longhand every word of the evidence.

**Translation and transcription:** He also had to enter in his notes any preliminary

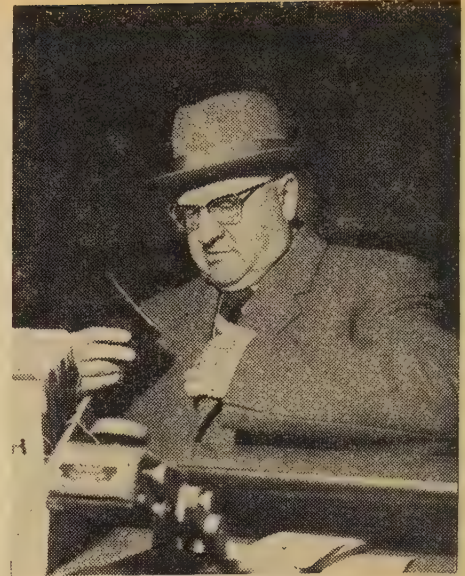
objections taken and his interim decisions concerning them. As if this were not enough — this being a many-tongued country — he might have to translate into Hebrew and enter in his record evidence given in Yiddish or Arabic or English. What the judge wrote was the sacred text which bound his own court, and the higher courts on appeal. He might have to do this five hours a day, six days a week.

That our District Court judges have survived at all is a miracle, but that too is not the full story. Whether a witness on oath was speaking the truth or not, and a man's fate might depend on the sworn word of a witness, was a matter for the judge, and the judge alone, to decide, according to the witness's demeanour.

In plain English, the judge not only had to write down what the witness said, but had to use his eyes and his psychological sense to learn "from the witness's demeanour" whether the witness was speaking the truth or not. I know that many writers have pooh-poohed the demeanour theory, but Israeli judges rely on it.

**Tape recorder allowed:** The new law, happily, destroys this ridiculous rule and allows the court to use any modern method — even a tape recorder — for recording evidence, and the presiding judge is freed from an intolerable incubus.

The purpose of another change in the law is not very clear to me. Today, if a man pleads guilty, he is sentenced on the basis of his plea. The new law lays down that, even if a prisoner pleads guilty, the Attorney General may, if he thinks it appropriate, go on calling evidence, so that the court may have a clear picture of the crime to the commission of which the prisoner had pleaded guilty.



DEFENCE COUNSEL SERVATIUS  
*What they would have done at Nuremberg*

There is a precedent for this in English criminal procedure. Where a man pleads guilty to a charge of murder, he is usually asked to withdraw it, so that the matter may be gone into more fully. The man charged may be one of those queer people who like confessing to crimes they have never committed, or he may think he is guilty of murder when, in fact, his crime is manslaughter.

**Gruesome detail:** He may even be trying to cover up for a father or brother who has indeed committed the murder, and be willing to take the blame upon himself. To make quite sure, the court has the actual murderer before it, and asks for the plea of guilty to be withdrawn, so that the matter may be fully investigated.

It would be unkind to suggest, and I do not suggest it, that the prosecution, having unearthed and read thousands of documents in connection with the Eichmann case, would feel it had been badly treated if it could not bring its evidence before the court, just because the accused had been advised to plead guilty early in the case.

Lastly, the legislator, in the second draft of his new law, has dealt with a gruesome detail, forgotten in the first draft. Suppose, for the sake of argument, the death penalty is passed on a prisoner, how is it to be carried out? By electrocution? By a firing squad? By hanging? The last method was the one in use in the days of the Mandate, and the Knesset has followed Mandatory practice. Death is to be by hanging.

**No hysteria:** In spite of the enormous temptations that will face the court from March 15 and onwards, it may be hoped and expected that the trial will take place

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in an atmosphere of calm judicial detachment, without hysteria and without the dark emotions that the evidence will almost certainly arouse.

The judges will have the almost super-human task of controlling their feelings and judging in the cold light of reason. May they fulfil the task with honour and dignity, for the eyes of the world will be upon them.

## "ISRAEL HAS NO RIGHT TO TRY EICHMANN"

**SERVATIUS REVEALS  
DEFENCE TACTICS**

*from Trude B. Feldman*

### Jerusalem :

Cologne lawyer Robert Servatius, Eichmann's defence counsel at his forthcoming trial in March, will deny Israel's right to try Eichmann at all. He made this clear in an interview with me here.

"Without going into the legal niceties of international law, it is an internationally adopted rule that a person must be tried by a court of the country where the alleged crime has been committed. In this case, it ought to be Germany, Hungary, Poland or some other country.

"It is not and cannot be contended that any of these crimes was committed in Israel, as the State did not exist at that time. Therefore, the court will have to rule on that basic question of international law. I shall quote English, French and American legal opinion to prove that the proceedings before an Israeli court are *ultra vires*," declared Servatius.

Although Eichmann and himself were confident that, if the case came to trial, it would be tried fairly, Servatius repeated later that he would "insist that Israel has no jurisdiction to try the case."

**Second line ready:** But should the Israeli judges rule against his submission that they have no jurisdiction, the German lawyer who defended Hitler's personal physician Karl Brandt and the Nazi slave labour leader Fritz Sauckel at Nuremberg has a second line of defence.

"Eichmann was acting on an order he could neither contradict nor amend, and it was not for him to criticise. Obviously, a man acting on such orders is not answerable before a court of law, any more than the man who dropped the atom bomb on Hiroshima was answerable for the killing of so many Japanese," Servatius said.

Repeating his assertion that Eichmann should be acquitted, since a man who acted under orders could not be pronounced guilty, Servatius was then asked what he thought would have happened

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had Eichmann been tried at Nuremberg. "He would have been sentenced to death," he replied without any hesitation.

**"My duty to defend":** As he went on to talk about Eichmann, Servatius's words recalled the picture of himself that Eichmann has tried to create in the "confessions" published last December in *Life*. He was really a kind man who had had to obey orders, unpleasant though they may have been. That was the gist of what Eichmann had been trying to put forward in *Life*.

Servatius echoed this. "It is my duty

to defend this man. I have never had such a direct and straightforward client as Eichmann. He is completely frank and admits to remembering everything. My client maintains that he was not guilty, as all he did was done under orders."

In conclusion, he added: "I shall also protest against televising and photographing the proceedings in court, as this may hinder the protection of my client."

**Sub judice:** The prosecution is maintaining a strict silence about how it will conduct its case, as the whole affair is *sub judice*. Such considerations do not seem to be affecting the defence.



# U.A.R.

## BONN KEEPS WEST'S FLAG FLYING

TIES WITH ISRAEL NO OBSTACLE

*from a special correspondent*

While the much-vaunted Arab anti-Israel boycott succeeds in blacklisting a small Norwegian freighter or in halting an international airline from over-flying Israel territory, combined Arab pressure has failed to make the slightest dent in what has been the major contribution to Israel's economic achievement since the foundation of the State: West German reparations.

In fact, Bonn's positive attitude toward Israel has, by its persistence, become an accepted and almost undisputed fact in the Arab world, and especially in the U.A.R. It has proved to be not the slightest hindrance to expansion of German industrial and commercial activity within Egypt itself.

Nasser simply took the failure of his representations on the subject of Israel in his stride. The implied threats that accompanied his anti-Israel campaign in Bonn dissolved into thin air and, today, West Germany is almost the sole western nation with an economic foot firmly planted on Egyptian soil.

**Moral for western world:** Germany is going ahead with its economic activities quietly and thoroughly. It had an initial advantage in the fact that German firms were participating in the planning and equipping of Nile Valley pumping sta-



FRIENDS WITH THE OTHER GERMANY, TOO  
Nasser entertains East German Deputy Premier Heinrich Rau

tions before Nasser seized power. Since the revolution, however, little has been done to check the Germans, despite the close ties maintained by Nasser with the Soviet Union and West Germany's punctilious correctness in meeting its reparations obligations to Israel.

West Germany seems to have pointed a moral for the rest of the western world: that there is no need to make political concessions to President Nasser provided that, in the economic sphere, you are ready to provide him with value for his money.

Some idea of the German connection can be obtained from the fact that, during the last nine years, the installations and the entire mechanical and technical equipment for four out of the six water filter stations on the Nile have been supplied by the German firms of Deutz, Krupp, A.E.G., Daimler-Benz, Bopp and Reuter, Gonz Electric Supplies, Gohn and Kahler, and many others.

**First in the Arab world:** The major Cairo-South power station, with a capacity of some 150,000 kilowatts, was built by a consortium consisting of A.E.G., Siemens, Schuckertwerke, A.C.C. and S. Steinmuller and Walther. The expansion of the Cairo-North, Port Said and Kafr-e-Dawr power stations has also been executed by German companies. Siemens has been responsible for the new Alexandria-Siouf power stations.

The Cairo-South station, apart from supplying the current for the city's suburban industries, also provides power for the massive Helwan Iron and Steel Works, the first of its kind in the Arab world

and another example of West German enterprise. Constructed by the Dusseldorf company DEMAG A. G., it will, at full capacity, produce 260,000 tons of pig iron, 235,000 tons of Thomas steel 30,000 tons of electro-steel, and 200,000 tons of wrought iron, iron profiles, rail sleepers, rolled metal and so on. Employment will eventually be provided for 3,000 workers.

The Cairo-Helwan railway electrification system has also been provided by a German firm. Other German contributions to Egypt's communications systems include the new University Bridge in Cairo and the Sohag-Ahkamim bridge, the longest in the country.

**Two main categories:** Another important sphere of the economy in which German firms are active is cotton. During the last four years, the U.A.R. has bought machinery from West Germany worth £1½ million.

Another important German investment is the nitrogen fertiliser plant near Aswan, which is destined to supply the entire needs of both Egypt and Syria. Germany has also been Egypt's main supplier of diesel engines and transformers.

All this activity has, of course, necessitated the large-scale comings and goings of West German experts and officials. It is a curious fact that Russians and West Germans comprise the two main categories of foreign experts at work in the U.A.R. Russian activity, however, is at a far greater level than German. But, despite Soviet influence, President Nasser shows no inclination to cut his trade ties with Bonn.



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## CAIRENES IN THE CAFES

### EVERYTHING FROM BUSINESS DEALS TO LOVE AFFAIRS

from our own correspondent

#### Cairo :

Many Cairenes were dismayed by a piece of news in their morning papers a few weeks ago. Side by side with accounts of new perfidies by Israel and friction with Jordan was a small but discouraging item: no licences are to be granted to open new cafés, and all pending applications have been turned down.

The reason, according to Cairo's governor, is that cafés increase "idle energy" among the population, and may even lead to decreases in production.

For a Briton, this would be roughly equivalent to a ban on new pubs in the City of London. Cairo residents, native and foreign, even more than many continental Europeans, have come to use cafés as principal centres of their business, social and sentimental life.

**Let down their hair :** Though it is a far cry from the pre-revolutionary era of such ritzy spots as the old Kursaal, now remembered by the workaday members of Nasser's new society as hotbeds of reaction, café life in Cairo today is a fascinating spectrum of the entire non-peasant fifth of the Egyptian population.

From the humble coffee-and-tea shops of Khan el-Khalil to the refrigerated fastnesses of places like Gropi's, on Midan Soleiman Pasha, both Egyptians and foreigners meet to let down their hair and discuss everything, from President Nasser's latest trip to Syria, to a new business deal or love affair.

In many of the cafés that aim primarily at smartness, some Egyptians, surprisingly enough, still speak a great deal of French to one another, though the younger officers and the ever-proliferating bureaucrats seem to prefer English, when they do deviate from their almost constant Arabic. And the rapid Arabisation of everything has removed the air of surprise which, according to old Cairo hands, an Arab-speaking foreigner once evoked among the more modest classes.

Popular with almost everyone, rich and poor alike, are the host of small fruit bars, most with signs still in English, that dispense fruit drinks made from sugar-cane and the juice of four pressed oranges, all squeezed into one glass.

They are especially liked by foreigners, notably Nordics like the newly-arriving influx of German engineers and technicians bound for the Aswan Dam.

**Nubian waiters :** "... You can almost hear the balance of the powers shifting about you," wrote James Morris of Cairo last June in *Life* magazine, "as the black, brown and yellow peoples come storming into their own. In Cairo is distilled the essence of the Afro-Asian risorgimento."

A Cairo café today is a good place to see, over your *café turc mazbout*, this essence in its human, not its political aspects. A soft-spoken, *café-au-lait*-coloured Nubian waiter may serve you, while at the next table, a blue-black Sudanese, wearing the business suit of the west though his face is marked by ceremonial tribal scars, exchanges chatter with a girl secretary from one of the European embassies.

An Ethiopian delegate, a member of a Chinese military mission, perhaps, playing truant from his day's official visits, a bewildered American tourist, watch you. And watching them and you are the dark, bemused men wearing sun glasses who have come to the café on some obscure errand, to sit and wait for someone or something that never seems to turn up.

**Noisy radios :** Cairo's chintzier cafés

are largely silent, apart from the buzz of conversation. It is only in the smaller sandwich shops and coffee bars of the back streets, or of the old quarters crowded together behind Al-Azhar, that the radios blare their loud frenetic messages, and sometimes it seems as though scarcely anyone listens.

The radio is something people have learned to live with, a backdrop to everyday Cairo life. Though Cairenes love excitement and a rousing political rally, preferably with fireworks and refreshments, as much as they ever did, the note of fanaticism that dominated such affairs ten years ago seems to have vanished.

Instead, a more subtle energy is in the air—leading Cairo's cafés, like the great city itself and the people who make it up, swiftly towards the future.

**Uncertain future :** It is a future that is still as hazy and uncertain as the vague silhouettes of the Pyramids seen through the dark mauves, the pinks and the oranges of a sunset viewed from Mokkatam Hill, yet just as much a part of Egypt's destiny as the ever-present Pharaonic past they represent.



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# MOROCCO

## PLENTY OF PLANS— NOT ENOUGH MONEY

### SOVIET-U.S. BATTLEGROUND FOR AID BATTALIONS

*from our own correspondent*

#### Casablanca :

Since political independence was gained five years ago, the Moroccan economy has often seemed much like a convalescing patient who has great reserves of natural energy but has never drawn upon them, and who is working only very slowly toward a full awareness of his powers.

The doctors promoting this convalescence have been largely foreign specialists. Before French governmental financial aid was suspended after the Ben Bella incident and Meknes riots of October 1956, they were still largely French. Since then, injections of cash, credits, technical aid and advice have been coming from:

the United States, which has poured about \$130,000,000 (not including relief aid after the Agadir earthquake disaster) into the Moroccan economy; Italian, West German and U.S. private investment in certain selected sectors;

a holding action by certain French-controlled interests, notably in phosphate mining and marketing of ore and such new French investments as the Berliet truck plant or the Simca-Fiat assembly plant.

**"Assistance in all spheres":** The latest physician to be called in, and Moroccans hoped he would not turn out to be a witch doctor, was Moscow. After rejecting three previous offers of Soviet aid, Rabat began talks with the Soviet Union last November on a still unpublished Soviet offer of "assistance in all spheres" (the first fruit of which was a promise of 12 still undelivered MIG-17 jet fighters, complete with pilots and maintenance crews, for the Moroccan Air Force).

Last weekend, as the long-discussed economic plan for Morocco's second five years of independence finally reached the implementation stage, the arrival of a fresh Italian mission underlined the priority given by King Mohammed V's government to agriculture. Heading it was Dr. Graveri, director of Italconsult, a firm of Italian agricultural consultants which paid a first visit to Morocco last November.



BOOM-TIME BORDERLINE

*On the outskirts of Tangier, where building stopped when the "free zone" went*

With him were Professors Ferro, rector of Padua University and a transport specialist; Berte, a hydrologist; Dr. Dell'Angello, agronomist and an agrarian economist concerned with the development of southern Italy; Drs. Chelli and Capodici, economists, and Dr. Contini Benacossi, an irrigation expert.

**Awaiting a minister:** The mission's first job was to confer with officials of the Agriculture Ministry, recently "decapitated" following the quarrel between ex-Minister Hassan Zemmouri and Crown Prince Moulay Hassan over whether the Prime Minister (the Prince) or the Ministry would control the National Irrigation Office.

A successor to Mr. Zemmouri, who was the last survivor of the leftist Ibrahim Cabinet, and whom the King fired after he had insisted to the Crown Prince that irrigation ought to be controlled by the Agriculture Minister, not the Presidence du Conseil, was still to be chosen at the time of writing.

How does the five-year plan shape up, in its final form, and who will be financing it, the West, the East, or both? Though one part of the question will inevitably influence the other, they have to be considered separately.

**Basic maladjustments:** Morocco's scheme for economic development from 1960 to 1964 puts the stress on agriculture, but does not neglect industrialisation. It calls for a total investment of \$1.7 billion. In brief, its agricultural objectives

in a country where agriculture employs 70 per cent of the population and accounts for 35 per cent of the domestic gross product and 40 per cent of exports, are to double farm production within 20 years through the creation of co-operatives, development of irrigation projects like that in the Triffas Plain region of northeastern Morocco, and state controls over food imports.

In the industrial sphere, the plan calls for the creation of basic heavy industries, notably the Safi electrochemical complex and the Ras Kebdana steel complex on the Mediterranean coast. It provides for the urgently needed training of technical personnel and administrative cadres, and for a complete reorganisation of the state economic machinery with a view to promoting full employment.

Unemployment and under-employment are the gravest symptoms of the basic maladjustments which still exist in Morocco's economic health. With the population increasing at a rate of 2.5 per cent annually, according to official figures established by the 1960 census, some 90,000 young Moroccans are thrown on the job market every year. At the end of 1960, by a conservative estimate, there were at least 200,000 unemployed in the cities and 3,200,000 underemployed agricultural workers in the countryside, together amounting to about 50 per cent of the country's total employable labour force.

**Common to Africa:** The five-year plan aims at the creation of 400,000 new jobs



and will thus fall far short of the ideal of full employment. However, it seeks gradual future improvement in economic structures through an augmentation of gross national product from 710 billion Moroccan francs in 1959 to 1,000 billion in 1965, or an average annual increase of 7 per cent.

Sector by sector, these rates of increase have been calculated as follows: agriculture, 3.5 per cent; mines, 5 per cent; industry, 10 per cent; construction and public works, 8 per cent; public services, transport and commerce, 6 per cent.

The structural weaknesses which enfeeble the convalescing patient are those seen in many other African countries that have not yet made the forward transition from "neo-colonial" to "modern" economies:

A dualism between the "traditional" and "modern" sectors; bad adjustments between the three factors of production (land, capital, labour); lack of overall integration between the various activities; too great dependence of traditional agriculture on treacherous climatological and weather factors (this winter's severe drought in the Sousse Valley and overabundance of rainfall in the North is a case in point); large dependence upon fluctuation in external financial factors (in

Morocco's case, those of the franc zone with which the new currency, the dirham, is still linked by many bonds).

**Pledge on taxes:** According to consultants in Economy Minister M'Hamed Diouri's services, to offset these structural defects and to make a start toward overcoming them, Morocco will need public and private investment during the period of the five-year plan amounting to something in the region of 170 billion Moroccan francs per year.

Where is the money to come from? By cautious estimates, the amount of revenue-producing foreign private investment now actually at work in Morocco does not exceed \$200 million. Domestic private capital is still largely tied up in non-productive commerce and the artisan economy. The government has promised not to raise taxes any further this year.

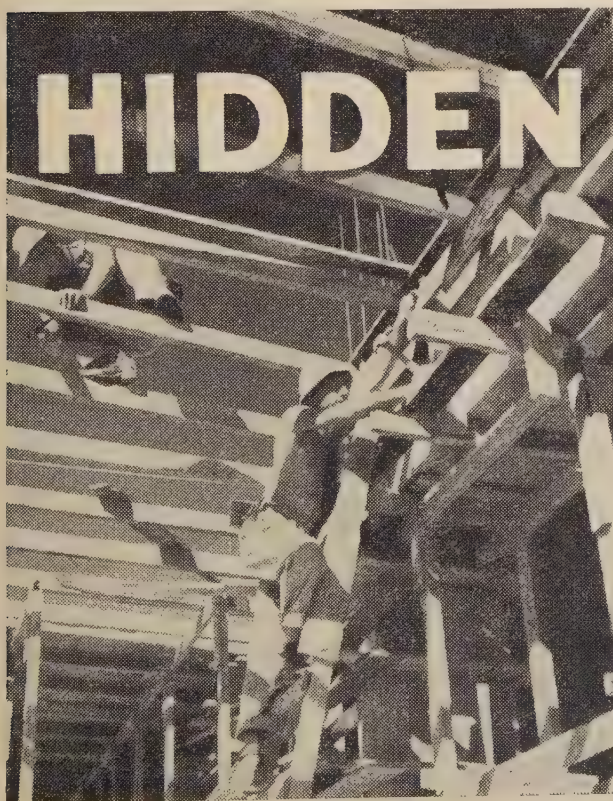
The United States had, during 1960, made a special effort to fill the gaps. It increased aid from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000 and covered more than half of the development budget (budget d'équipement). The Development Loan Fund granted another \$23 million for the Triffas irrigation project. In addition, under an accord for military aid, Washington agreed to supply military equip-

ment to the Royal Armed Forces during a five-year period valued at about \$18 million, and offered to supply, for transportation costs only, up to 110 Curtis Commando aircraft needed for troop transport.

**Decision for Kennedy:** At this point, Moscow's new interest in Morocco, symbolised by her support for Rabat's claims to Mauretania and by the Soviet veto of Mauretania's entry into the U.N. in November, began to bear fruit, after two years of the discreet but vain diplomacy on the part of Russian Ambassador Dmitri Pogodaiev.

Where this new interest will lead Morocco, which since the Casablanca Conference seems determined to stick to a neutralist political line oriented increasingly on the Cairo-Conakry-Accra axis, will probably become evident before the end of 1961.

And what the Kennedy Administration will finally have to decide before the spring of the year is whether the U.S., which is committed to abandon all its military positions in Morocco anyway by the end of 1963, should attempt only an economic holding action from now on, or should instead outbid whatever concrete offers Mr. Krushchev may actually make.



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# JORDAN

## HELP FOR REFUGEES— AND THE ECONOMY

### IRRIGATED LAND FOR 3,000 FAMILIES

*From Yohnanan Ramati*

#### Jerusalem:

Jordan is diverting the waters of the Yarmuk for a project of agricultural development which may have a considerable influence upon the lives of tens of thousands of refugees.

The Chief Engineer of the Yarmuk River Authority, Suweilim Naddad, has been quoted in the Amman press to the effect that the first group of over 100 families has already been allocated its new lands and is in the process of actual settlement on them.

Over the next four years, the probable number of families to be resettled in the area of the project—which extends over 120,000 dunams on the eastern bank of the Jordan River from the village of Adassiya opposite kibbutz Sha'ar Hagolan to the point where the road from Beth Shean crosses the frontier at Jisr ash Sheikh Hussein—is 3,000. However, it is possible that as many as 4,000 families will eventually be resettled there—well over 20,000 people.

**Eight-year-old plan:** The "Eastern Ghor Project", as it is now called, is an outgrowth of a plan conceived by the director of the United States Operations Mission in Jordan in 1952. It visualised an investment of \$60 million in the irrigation of 700,000 dunams on the eastern bank of the Jordan River.

This larger plan has since been shelved, since the co-operation of Syria, on which it was based, has not been forthcoming.

The Yarmuk is being diverted beyond where it forms the boundary between Syria and Jordan—wholly in Jordanian territory—and the plan envisages the construction of a 69 kilometre-long channel.

The first stage, expected to be completed shortly, includes the building of 23 kilometres of this channel, as well as a tunnel, and the installation of pumps and other pumping station equipment.

**Land redistribution:** Actual distribution is in the hands of the Yarmuk River Authority already referred to, which draws its powers from the "Eastern Ghor Law" passed by the Jordan legislature last year.



FOLLOWING ISRAEL'S LEAD

*Work goes ahead on Jordan's Dead Sea chemical works using the natural salt deposits*

The Law confers on it wide powers of requisitioning private lands in the area of the project and redistributing them. The new agricultural units thus created will range from 30 dunams in the case of the best irrigated soils, to 300 dunams in the case of poorer quality land.

The Authority is likewise empowered to select the new tenants and classify them into priority groups for actual land allocation. Moreover, it supervises the cultivation programme, buys and sells the products of the tenants, fixes the rent they pay, and is entitled to stop the flow of irrigation water to anyone not complying with its directives.

**Cash compensation:** Most of the land in the area of the project belonged to the Government or to large landowners who did not farm it themselves. The number of small farmers there was limited. These small landowners will be entitled to receive from the Authority an area equal in size to that requisitioned from them.

On the other hand, the bigger landowners will be compensated in cash rather than land.

The "Eastern Ghor Law" specifies the types of tenants to whom the new farming units are to be allocated. First priority is given to such of the original owners as wish to cultivate the land themselves.

**Not the First:** Next in line are "small farmers and refugees with agricultural experience". As the number of farmers in pre-1948 Transjordan who did not own their own land was relatively small, it seems that the law will be used chiefly to

give preference to Palestine Arabs who lost their lands in the 1948 war, and are now living in Jordan as refugees.

Though not the first refugee resettlement project undertaken in Jordan (some hundreds of families were settled "provisionally" on land in the Jericho area, and a whole Beduin tribe is being resettled in a model village near Hebron), the "Eastern Ghor Project" is easily the largest so far.

Its importance to the Jordan economy is considerable, since of the nine million dunams cultivated in the state, only 470,000 are under irrigation. The plan will thus, when completed, increase the irrigated area by some 25 per cent.

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## LABOUR AND THE MIDDLE EAST

Sir,—It is difficult not to conclude that your leading article on February 10 was designed to make trouble. The introductory note to the Fabian Pamphlet, *Middle East Issues*, which you discuss makes it absolutely clear that responsibility for what is written is accepted by ourselves as joint authors. "Members of the Working Party bear no responsibility for what appears in the text." Can anything be clearer than that? And, for good measure, the Fabian Society itself adds that "this pamphlet... represents not the collective view of the Society but only the view of the individuals who prepared it."

You then refer to 'two proposals' as if they were part of a plan prepared by the authors for immediate negotiation. But the text reads: "At present negotiations, or even direct contact, between Israel and her neighbours, would appear to be out of the question. Looking into the future the observer can only speculate."

The speculation is that the possibility of a negotiated settlement may emerge if, "from pressure of self-interest," the various states concerned were to realise that accommodation can only be found "within the present political framework."

No doubt both sides would feel that any concessions were intolerable—whether it be the ending of the economic blockade by the Arab states, or the placing of a ceiling on total immigration into Israel. But, as we argued, until the outlook of both sides on some of the issues in question changes then the deadlock is complete.

We have no objections to your criticisms of any ideas that may appear in this pamphlet, but we do resent any attempt to create differences between the signatories of this letter and of those distinguished people who were members of the original Working Party. Nothing written here commits the Labour Party and if you wanted to know you could have picked up your phone and asked us.

David Ennals  
Ian Campbell

The Labour Party,  
Transport House, S.W.1.

[See comment "In The News" page 9].

## LETTERS ON LAVON

Sir,—Since your coverage of the "Lavon Affair" has shown great sympathy with Lavon's opponents, your readers might be interested in hearing a different explanation of the political involvements.

The real difference between the two conflicting trends within Mapai only becomes obscure by labelling the rival groups as "old members" and "youngsters." On the one hand the so-called "youngsters" of the

Dayan-Peres type, deeply entrenched in the Defence Ministry and amongst army officers, are sponsored by the "Vatik"—Ben Gurion. On the other hand, the fiercest opponents of the Dayan-Peres group are to be found among the Mapai kibbutzniks, especially amongst the young generation of the Mapai kibbutzim, together with many of the Histadrut activists and old party leaders, such as Sharett, Golda Meir, Eshkol, Aranne and Lavon.

The conflict between these two rival groups has, from time to time, found dramatic manifestations. One of them was Ben Gurion's departure to Sde Boker (1953) and the passing over of the premiership to Sharett, until Lavon's resignation as Defence Minister and Ben Gurion's return to government (1955)—first as Defence Minister and then as Prime Minister. Now, as an epilogue to those remote past events, we are witnessing the open and deep rift within the Mapai leadership, following Lavon's public fight for rehabilitation.

Of course, we should not forget that both the rival groups have been equally responsible for the erroneous policy of Mapai in the past and, even today, the opponents of the Dayan-Peres group are far removed from any critical evaluation of their party's line. Nevertheless, in the present conflict, they no doubt represent a more progressive position than their revisionist rivals.

P. Merhav

Broadhurst Gdns.,  
N.W.6.

Sir,—Your paper has done more to create the "my leader right or wrong" principle, than any other I have read on Israeli affairs. I wonder what the motto hanging from the wall of your editorial office is, could it be "that all men are equal, but some are more equal than others."

Norman Rose

Bury Old Road,  
Manchester, 8.

Sir,—May I plead with you on behalf of many of your readers and myself to give

a full picture of the case without restraint, for which there is obviously no need.

C. Salomon

Lancaster Drive,  
N.W.3.

## THE OTHER "JEWISH STANDARD"

Sir,—Your reference in the JEWISH OBSERVER of February 10 to the *Jewish Standard* as being "the unsuccessful Revisionist weekly, which passed a brief life in London some 12 years ago" cannot be allowed to pass without comment.

I feel sure that many of your readers who remembered with pride the courageous and brilliant journalist, A. Abrahams, who edited the *Jewish Standard* for nine years of its existence (surely not to be termed a brief period) will feel that your snide and extremely inaccurate remarks were in the worst possible taste.

The *Jewish Standard* was the one Jewish newspaper published in England during 1940-1949 which unhesitatingly and unswervingly advocated the establishment of a Jewish State.

I well remember the many questions about the *Jewish Standard* asked in the House of Commons by M.P.'s who found its militant pro-Jewish State policy exceedingly irksome.

Surely after 12 years have now passed and the policy of the *Jewish Standard* has been entirely vindicated the time has come to cease regarding Revisionism as a dirty word and to finally stop seizing every opportunity to besmirch the Revisionist Party and its supporters.

Monica Medicks,  
(formerly assistant editor  
"Jewish Standard")

Park Way, N.W.11.

[Our comment referred specifically to the *Jewish Standard* published by Dr. Paul Riebenfeld. Indeed, the item which has aroused Monica Medicks's ire concerned Dr. Riebenfeld, and the *Standard* was mentioned only in passing. Riebenfeld's *Standard*, which lasted for only several issues, was not edited by A. Abrahams, therefore the intentions ascribed to us by Monica Medicks are not applicable.—EDITOR—J.O.]

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# PHILATELY

## ISRAEL WEATHERS THE SLUMP

### LESSON LEARNED FROM MISTAKES

from F. W. Pollack

#### Tel Aviv :

The Jewish postman of Prague appeared on a stamp issued by Israel on the occasion of the recent stamp exhibition in Tel Aviv. Some people were rather surprised by this choice of subject, taken from an eighteenth century drawing depicting a procession of Prague Jews led by their postman. But the design connecting modern Israel with Jewish history proved a step in the right direction.

The stamp and its souvenir sheet were enthusiastically snapped up by young and old in Israel and abroad. The result of this brisk demand for a stamp which was sold only during a period of a few days was a very steep rise in its price which, today, surpasses its face value several times.

But this is not the only recent example. There has been a similar demand from all over the world for the colourful series of three stamps featuring the Kings of Israel, which appeared in time for last year's festival season. Such Biblical figures appeal not only to all Jews, but also to a multitude of non-Jews who are attracted by Israeli stamps.

**Sinai speculation :** However, there are many who are still pessimistic about the prospects for Israeli stamps, due mainly to the slump which followed the speculative fever that affected collectors during the Sinai Campaign. Stamps of that period, printed and purchased in quantities far above the actual demand, should not, however, be taken as an indication of the position Israeli philately holds among the very great number of Jewish and non-Jewish collectors throughout the world.

This statement is borne out by sales figures published by Philatelic Services, the sales organisation of the Israel Post Office, which has been in operation since 1951. The total of sales rose slowly from £200,000 to over £3 million in 1955. During the period of speculative buying in 1956 and 1957, this figure climbed steeply to nearly £10 million, but later fell to £3 million and has remained slightly above that amount in succeeding years.

The Israel Post Office, and perhaps



ALL THE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC FOR ONE ISRAEL POUND  
The Jewish postman of Prague would have been surprised

even more a public hoping for quick gain, committed grave mistakes in 1956 and 1957, but these will hardly be repeated, and Israel philately is much sounder now, four years after the 1957 market collapse which eliminated all speculative elements and left only those who were genuinely interested in Israel stamps.

**Specialists in Britain :** Who are the regular purchasers of Israel stamps? As in other cases, the bulk consists of collectors who simply buy one or more of each is-

sue. The majority often prefer stamps with descriptive tabs, which are a distinctive feature of Israel stamps, introduced with the first series when the coins reproduced on the "Doar Ivri" sets required an explanation for which there was no room on the stamp itself.

These collectors also include many non-Jews who are interested in everything connected with the land of the Bible. There are many "topical" collectors specialising in "religion on stamps" and, for

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most of them, every Israel stamp belongs in this category.

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| P14, SG59 20p. pale grey, Type 6, only 16 copies known. Used   | £120 0 0 |
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philatelically connected with Israel's territorial forerunners. This refers to Palestine Mandate issues and the many postmarks and stamps of Ottoman rule. During that period, from 1850 until the first world war, Turkish and the foreign post offices of Austria, France, Germany, Italy and Russia operated side by side, leaving many interesting philatelic marks.

**Twilight period:** But the "Holy Land collectors" form Israel philately's backbone. There are specialised publications in English serving their need.

The most intriguing time is the twilight period from March until May, 1948. This short interlude saw many provisional stamp issues. There are even Palestine Mandatory stamps which were privately overprinted "Tohu va vohu" ("All is

chaos") and which nevertheless passed through official postal channels.

In isolated areas, such as Jerusalem, Safed and Nahariya, emergency stamps were printed, quite apart from the many J.N.F. seals overprinted "Doar" which served for postage stamps. Some chapters of the philatelic history of that period remain unwritten to this very day.

**Vivid links:** But, apart from the historical events reflected in Israel's philatelic items, what really makes them especially attractive to the serious collector is not only that the stamps and post marks of earlier periods have an interesting history to tell, but also that the latest issues of the young State create vivid links between the old cultural heritage of the Jewish people and modern Israel.

## BOOKS

### WHOSE EICHMANN STORY?

THE CAPTURE OF ADOLF EICHMANN, by Moshe Pearlman; 179 pp.; (*Weidenfeld and Nicolson*) 16s.

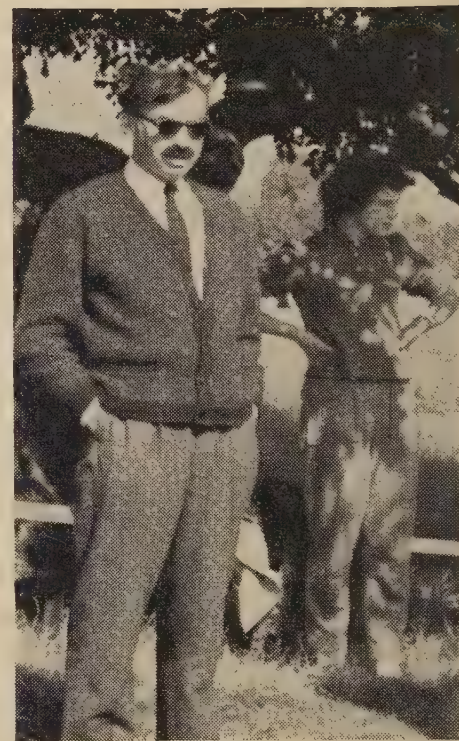
EICHMANN, MINISTER OF DEATH, by Quentin Reynolds, Ephraim Katz and Zwy Aldouby; 246 pp.; (*Cassell*) 18s.

EICHMANN, HIS CAREER AND CRIMES, by Charles Wighton; 288 pp., index; (*Odams*) 21s.

THE HUNTER, by Tuvia Friedman; 299 pp.; (*Anthony Gibbs and Phillips Ltd.*) 21s.

There is horror enough in the story of Adolf Eichmann to provide material for twenty books—and before the year is through we shall undoubtedly have them. Here are four for a start, though perhaps the Pearlman book should be excepted from the horror category, for his main concern is the tracking, capture and captivity of the arch executor of the final solution of the Jewish problem. The other three comprise a curious collection.

Tuvia Friedman's autobiography is a gripping and sometimes pitiable revelation of an obsession. Himself a victim of the concentration camp, Friedman first heard the name of Eichmann when charged by the Haganah in post-war Europe with the tracking down of Himmler's prize pupil. As Friedman searched, he read, and as he read, the image of Eichmann, his hands stained with Jewish blood, grew within his imagination until it came to symbolise for him the master mind of the Jewish destruction in Europe.



MOSHE PEARLMAN  
*The inside story*

Long after those who had given him the original instruction to seek out Eichmann had turned their attention to then more pressing tasks (the founding and security of a State, for instance), Friedman continued his search. He seems never to have forgiven them for turning temporarily aside. His living, even his marriage, balanced precariously on the edge of his obsession.

The tragedy is that he did not know, could not know, that while he painstakingly



ingly followed through his seemingly lone hunt, others better equipped and organised for the task were also searching for Eichmann. It was these others, agents of the Israel Government, who eventually found and apprehended him. Friedman cannot accept that they did it without his aid. The truth, however bitter for him, is that they did. Friedman's dash into print with the news, received from a German source, that Eichmann was in Kuwait might well have defeated rather than helped the searchers. That it did not seems due to Eichmann's fatalistic belief that one day his hunters must catch up with him.

How they did it is Pearlman's story and he tells it wonderfully well. Whatever the author's disclaimer of official sponsorship, it is impossible to discount the probability that the former director of Israel's press, radio and information services and adviser to the Prime Minister on public affairs had access to sources of information not available to others. Undoubtedly his version of the physical apprehension of Eichmann is the correct one and, accepting it as such, it makes nonsense of the accounts given in the other two books under review, the one by Quentin Reynolds and associates and that of Charles Wighton.

As Pearlman tells it, Eichmann was taken by three Israeli agents as he walked to his home from a bus stop in Buenos Aires on May 11. One of them seized Eichmann in a judo hold. As Eichmann kicked, struggled and, for a few seconds, screamed, the two men toppled into a ditch. With the help of the other two agents, Eichmann was bundled into a waiting car and driven off to a secret place of imprisonment. The only words uttered throughout the capture and drive came from one of the Israelis who warned Eichmann, in German: "One move from you and it's a bullet."

Charles Wighton, who claims to have been given the details by one of the Israeli agents concerned, reports that Eichmann was captured as he left the home of his son, with whom he had had dinner. His captor, approaching him out of the dark, said to Eichmann in Spanish: "Come with us." Eichmann, reports Wighton, believed that it was the Argentine police and "made no demur."

Quentin Reynolds, who had the assistance of two "ex-members of an Israeli underground movement, devoted for many years to the compilation of the most complete dossier of Eichmann in existence," seems to have secured his account of the arrest from newspaper cuttings (the source for a number of his details on other aspects of Eichmann's

career). Eichmann, he says, had just bought some cigarettes from a kiosk on his way home when a car pulled up beside him. "A man leaped from the car and seized him. He was too surprised to put up any resistance. He was pushed into the back of the car, which immediately started off. 'Who are you?' Klement (Eichmann's assumed name) demanded in Spanish."

These versions would be amusing, were it not for the fact that here we have authors of repute offering what they claim to be the facts of the Eichmann story. They have done themselves little credit by so easily accepting what they have read, or even what they have been told. Reynolds also claims that Eichmann worked in Damascus for a couple of years. Eichmann was never in the Middle East. Reynolds, furthermore, seems to have swallowed Joel Brand's story of the "Jews for trucks" deal without question. Here, too, a little research would have pointed up some questions. On Eichmann's career as a killer, both Wighton and Reynolds do a workman-like job. But with so many documents available to them, it would have been difficult to go wrong. For anyone forced to make a choice, I would suggest the Pearlman book for the story of the hunt and capture. For an account of Eichmann's implementation of the final solution of the Jewish problem, it might be as well to follow the official transcript of his trial.

Geoffrey D. Paul

### REPORT ON THE GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION IN ISRAEL AND ABROAD 1960, edited by Edwin Samuel; 123 pp.; (Israel Institute of Public Administration) 15s.

This collection of translations from Hebrew articles and specially commissioned material has some interesting facts to offer the diligent reader. In 1960, there were some 46,000 civil servants in Israel, nearly 60 per cent of whom were employed by only four ministries. The rest were divided among the other thirteen ministries. Gila Uriel, since 1954 the director of the Organisation and Training Department of Tel Aviv municipality, considers that the Israel army was a pioneer of scientific management, career planning and promotion and the laying down of rules and procedures in Israel, and the police come in for praise too. Other articles cover a lot of ground. The inclusion of a humorous short story (even though it was written by the editor) in a publication of this kind is a mistake.

S.R.I.

## EICHMANN MINISTER OF DEATH

Quentin Reynolds  
Ephraim Katz &  
Zwy Aldouby

Quentin Reynolds has collaborated with two members of an Israeli underground movement dedicated for many years to the compilation of a complete dossier of Eichmann, constructing the net which finally snared him and brought him to trial in Israel. The result is a full biography from his schooldays through the war years up to his final capture.

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# ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

## RISHON-LE-ZION NEEDS INVESTORS

ABSORBING TEL AVIV'S POPULATION OVERFLOW

from our correspondent

### Tel Aviv :

The increasing emphasis on economic expansion of the country's development areas, particularly the south, has created some unforeseen problems for the older communities.

A case in point is Rishon-le-Zion, a 78-year-old settlement, and one of the earliest Jewish colonies in Palestine, with thousands of acres of the finest citrus groves in the country.

Rishon's population rose from just over 10,000 in 1949 to 28,000 by last year, an increase of over 300 per cent. But with development areas clamouring for the young and the strong, the overwhelming influx of new immigrants into Rishon has been made up of the old and the sick, the weak and the unskilled. In other words, the majority of newcomers are social cases.

**No taxes paid :** These people, often unemployed, if not unemployable, are for the most part unable to contribute toward the town's budget in the form of taxes, yet they require the same municipal services of housing, public health, education and especially social welfare—nearly ten per cent of the city's budget is spent on welfare—as the more veteran residents.

Economic activity in Rishon-le-Zion has not kept pace with its growth of population. Carmel Mizrahi still makes wine and brandy, but the Nesher brewery is moving to new quarters in Bat Yam.

Some residents still find their livelihood in citrus groves—seasonal employment only—and some work at the nearby army camp and military hospital at Sarafand, but new sources of productive employment are lacking.

**Radios and textiles :** The only new industries which the city has been able to

attract during the last ten years are the Ben-Gal radio factory and the Trigossin textile factory. Many investors who might invest in Rishon are lured to the Negev by the loans and tax relief granted to industry in development areas—facilities



THE STRONG GO SOUTH  
No longer first in Zion

which many of the older communities are unable to offer.

In an attempt to attract new capital to Rishon-le-Zion, Mayor Arie Sheftel has announced that his town is now prepared to allocate building plots free of charge,

where private contractors may construct factory buildings and commercial centres for letting.

The town has also completed its new road to the coast at a cost of I£500,000, bringing it to within fifteen minutes' driving time. Sixty-thousand trees have been planted along the new road, and will make it into one of the most impressive avenues in the country.

**Expansion westwards :** Plans are under way for redevelopment of Rishon's sea-front with its ample sandy beaches, and new residential areas are to be built nearby. One of the results of largely unplanned mass immigration, Mayor Sheftel emphasised, was the settlement of immigrants on Rishon's best agricultural soil, where entire citrus groves were uprooted to make room for immigrant housing, while the sand dunes, leading down to the sea, were left as they were.

Today the town is at last expanding westwards—where it should have expanded from the beginning, and with a number of foreign investors—among them Americans, Canadians and Uruguayans—taking a new interest in Rishon, the Mayor has hopes of one day recouping the town's losses.

"If we can offer sufficiently attractive conditions," he said, "industry is bound to move here sooner or later, if only because Tel Aviv is already saturated and we are close enough to absorb the overflow." But he is under no illusion—it will be an uphill job.

## KIBBUTZIM THE MAIN BANANA PRODUCERS

CAN THE COUNTRY AFFORD TO GROW THEM?

from a correspondent

### Tel Aviv :

Israel and the coastal plain of Lebanon probably constitute the northernmost point for the cultivation of bananas and are in fact two degrees further north than the experts had hitherto believed it possible for bananas to grow.

The *Musa Cavendish* banana grown in Israel belongs to the dwarf or Chinese variety, and has been successfully cultivated here for the past forty years, although large-scale development only followed the establishment of the State.

The area under cultivation today extends over 20,000 dunams (5,000 acres), 90 per cent within the confines of kibbutzim in the Jordan Valley, Western Galilee and the Sharon coastal plain.

**Most eaten locally :** Production in 1960 reached 45,000 tons. Per acre production averaged 8-12 tons, with an annual

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turnover of approximately £20 million. The largest part of the crop is consumed locally, and the season is just now reaching its peak, with prices dropping from 70 agorot per kilogramme to 60 and presumably less in the weeks that lie ahead.

After citrus, bananas take first place in the local fruit market today, forming nearly 50 per cent of all fruit consumed other than citrus. Nutritious and cheaper than almost any other type of fruit, bananas have become a popular food item, particularly among children.

The Israel Banana Growers' Association, affiliated to the Histadrut, has its own experimental research stations, one in the Jordan Valley and the second one in Western Galilee.

Production centres have special sheds for maturing the fruit at controlled temperatures, and employ their own packaging staff.

**Advanced research:** Experimental stations are also concerned with the fight against banana pests, and are now using a new product, Nematox, manufactured here, and also exported to Spain and West Africa.

Advanced research carried out here aroused much interest at the recent Congress of Banana Producers, organised by the F.A.O., which was held in Abidjan in October 1960, with the participation of a large number of African and Asian countries.

In the early nineteen-fifties, the first exports were undertaken to Western Europe and the U.S.S.R., but exports, which have now risen to 25 per cent of total production, today find their main market in the Mediterranean—Greece, Italy, Rumania, Cyprus and Malta. However, the first sample shipment of 400 tons left for the United Kingdom this week.

**No banana boats:** Lack of special banana boats still hampers overseas exports to some extent and renders packaging exceedingly costly. Nevertheless, the general trend is promising.

Exports, which in 1957-58 totalled 1,200 tons, rose to 4,000 tons during 1959-60. Estimates for the current season stand at 10-12,000 tons. At a sales price of \$120-\$130 per ton, the added value is approximately 80 per cent, only surpassed by citrus and egg exports.

There is now, however, an influential school of agricultural experts which argues against the extension—and even the existing degree—of banana growing.

**Too much water:** The cost in water is said to be abnormally high, and the limited water resources could be put to more worthwhile use. Israel, they argue,

can well afford to go without home-grown bananas.

**ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.**

#### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

**Saturday, February 25**  
**HIGHGATE ZIONIST SOCIETY.** 200a Archway Road, N.6. M'lava Malka gathering. Speaker: Rabbi Dr. S. M. Lehrman, "Israel—Dream or Reality?—Which?". Musical items by: Rev. E. Freilich (Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue). Rev. E. Nemeth will preside. 7.45 p.m.

**Monday, February 27**  
**ZIONIST FEDERATION.** Cora Hotel, Upper Woburn Place, W.C.1. Central Lecture—"Views on Jewish Topics". Mr. C. C. Aronsfeld (Assistant Director, Wiener Library) will speak on "Aspects of the Eichmann Trial". Mr. Donald Silk will preside. 8.0 p.m.

**Tuesday, February 28**  
**MAPAM OPEN FORUM.** 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. P. Merhav will speak on "The Ben Gurion-Lavon Affair and the Threat to Israel's Democracy." All welcome. 8.0 p.m.

**CLAPTON ZIONIST SOCIETY** in conjunction with the Social and Cultural Club and WIZO. Clapton Synagogue Hall, 47 Lea Bridge Road, E.5. "The Zionist Congress—Its Message for the Future". Speakers: Mr. Woolf Perry and Mr. Sidney L. Shipson. Mr. I. E. Gilbey will preside. 8.15 p.m.

**DALSTON & NORTH LONDON Z.S.** Synagogue Hall, Montague Road, E.8. "Israel Today". Unique film presented by Mr. S. J. Silver. Mr. G. H. Gelberg will preside. 8.30 p.m.

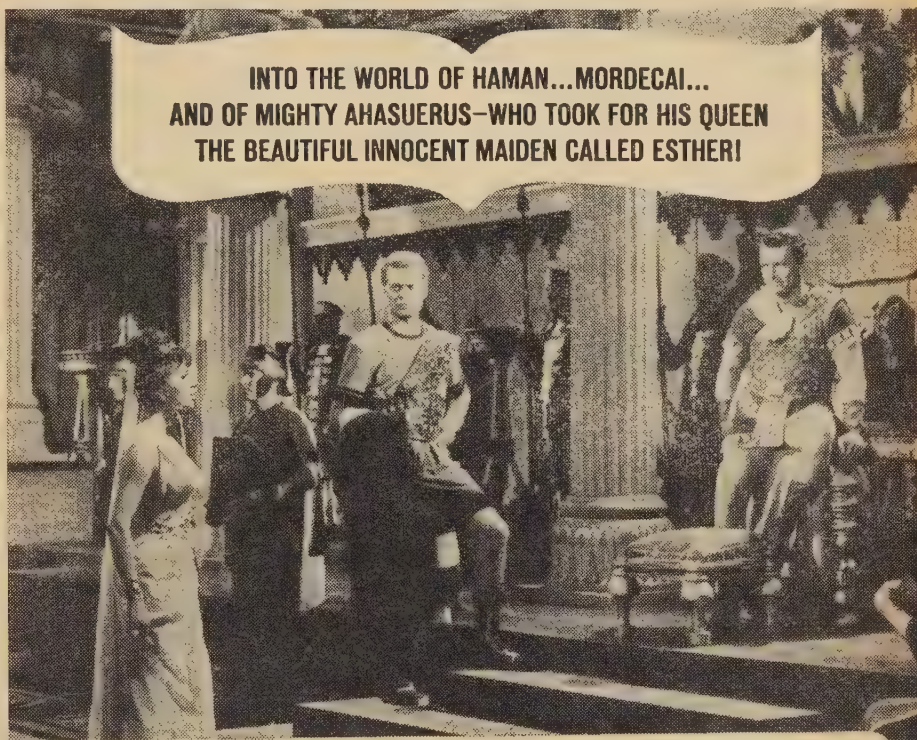
**Thursday, March 2**  
**HENDON ZIONIST SOCIETY.** Sol Cohen Hall, Raleigh Close, N.W.4. Purim celebration, "Israel in Colour" by Mr. Chaim Lipshitz. 8.15 p.m.

**Saturday, March 4**  
**N.E. LONDON MAPAM.** 104 Nightingale Road, E.5. Discussion on "The Ben Gurion-Lavon Affair and the Threat to Israel's Democracy" introduced by P. Merhav. All welcome. 8.0 p.m.

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## At the great festivals of the year—PURIM



**I**T'S a happy festival, and it belongs to the children particularly. They love the parties, the gifts and the air of gaiety in every home. They love to listen to the story of wicked Haman and join in noisily, whirling rattles and stamping feet whenever his name is mentioned.

Purim is famous for its good food, too. The most celebrated dish is Hamantaschen—delicious pastries filled with poppy seeds, nuts or prunes. Some children say Hamantaschen represent Haman's three-cornered hat, or his three-cornered purse; but probably the most popular story is that they are Haman's ears! Hamantaschen are simple to make and the children will enjoy the feast even more if they know that mother made these mouth-watering cakes.

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### Here's the recipe for **HAMANTASHEN**

filled with prunes—

**FILLING:**  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. prunes (cooked) • Rind of 1 lemon, finely grated • 2 teaspoons lemon juice.

**COOKIE DOUGH:** 3 oz. Tomor Margarine 6 oz. castor sugar (6 rounded tablespoons) • 1 egg • 8 oz. plain flour (8 heaped tablespoons) • 2 level teaspoons baking powder.

Hot sieved apricot jam to glaze

#### To make the Filling:

Stone and cut the cooked prunes into four quarters. Mix with the lemon rind and juice.

#### To make the Cookie Dough:

Cream the Tomor and half the sugar. Add remaining sugar and cream again. Beat in egg thoroughly. Mix in sieved flour and baking powder. Roll out thinly (half the mixture at a time) on floured board. Cut into 4" rounds. Place 1 heaped dessertspoon of filling into each. Damp rim of each round; fold to form triangle, half-covering filling. Press corners to seal. Bake in pre-heated moderately hot oven (Regulo Mark 5: 380°F.) three shelves from top, for 25–30 minutes. Remove and immediately brush with hot, sieved apricot jam. Allow to cool. Makes 6–8 Hamantaschen.

## ZIONISM

### DR. GOLDMANN RAPS DR. PRINZ

#### POALE ZION ANGRY

from our own correspondent

#### New York :

"Good advice" that does not "comprehend the realities of Jewish life" was how Dr. Nahum Goldmann last week described the demand by American Jewish Congress leader Dr. Joachim Prinz for the dissolution of the Zionist movement and its replacement by an overall organization supporting Israel.

Years would pass before such a structure could be successfully established, Goldmann told a news conference here, "and in the meantime a vacuum would be created with possible disastrous effects both regarding Israel and Jewish life everywhere." Goldmann, who had had a hand in raising Prinz to the Congress Presidency, was patently unhappy about his colleague's campaign.

So are the Zionist bodies affiliated to Congress. Poale Zion has already demanded that the American Jewish Congress publicly dissociate itself from the attacks levelled by Prinz against the Zionist movement. Noting his plea that he was speaking in a personal capacity, Poale Zion said he had done a great disservice to Congress by "exploiting his office, the platform of the Congress Governing Council, and its public relations facilities."

**Too much stress on Soviet anti-Semitism:** Dr. Goldmann, at his press conference, also indicated his displeasure with another aspect of Jewish leadership. He told newsmen that too much stress has been placed on anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union during the deliberations of the U.N. Subcommittee on the Prevention of Discrimination.

While anti-Semitism did indeed exist in the Soviet Union, and while some of the anti-religious articles in the Russian press had "manifested an anti-Jewish tenor," he felt that to accuse the Soviet Union generally of anti-Semitism, which is what some Jewish spokesmen had done, was unjustified and distorted the character of the real issue which was not discrimination against the Jewish individual, "but the denial to the Jewish community of the same facilities accorded other religious and national minorities."

He suggested—cautiously—that there were signs that the Soviet leaders were beginning to realise the problem existed.

—all year round the best cooks use **TOMOR**



# JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

## A LAUNCHING TO BRING £2MILLION TARGET INTO VIEW AND THE NEW ISRAEL DESCRIBED BY ANOTHER WEIZMANN

It was Sir Simon Marks who gave the true verdict on Saturday evening's mass rally at Grosvenor House which formally launched the new campaign for J.P.A. with a contribution for Israel, not including the announcement of a £350,000 Edith Wolfson Youth Aliyah Foundation, to lift the final figure to £722,000.

**Debate futile:** In a vote of thanks to the chairman (his brother-in-law, J. Edward Sieff), the J.P.A. president had this to say at the end of the evening: "It looks as though we really will reach our two million pound target this year. The march of time has brought its inevitable changes, and they are changes for the better. The speakers are younger, and their speeches shorter. General Weizmann has brought the youth of Israel to us, while the whole atmosphere of this evening proves the futility of such debates as 'Who is a Zionist?' and 'Who is a Jew?'"

Forty-four years earlier, Sir Simon had launched the Preparation Fund, forerunner of all subsequent appeal organisations. He had done so, he recalled, after a discussion with Dr. Chaim Weizmann and Israel Sieff in which Weizmann had thought they would need £10,000 and Israel Sieff £100,000. Before long they had set a target of a quarter of a million, to be greeted from America with a telegram notifying them that the United States had inaugurated an appeal for ten million dollars!



Meeting of generations:  
Sir Simon Marks and Ezer Weizmann.

Indeed, times had changed. And the message which the 35 years old nephew of Chaim Weizmann brought emphasised that change as much as, by contrast, he himself embodied the sense of continuity.

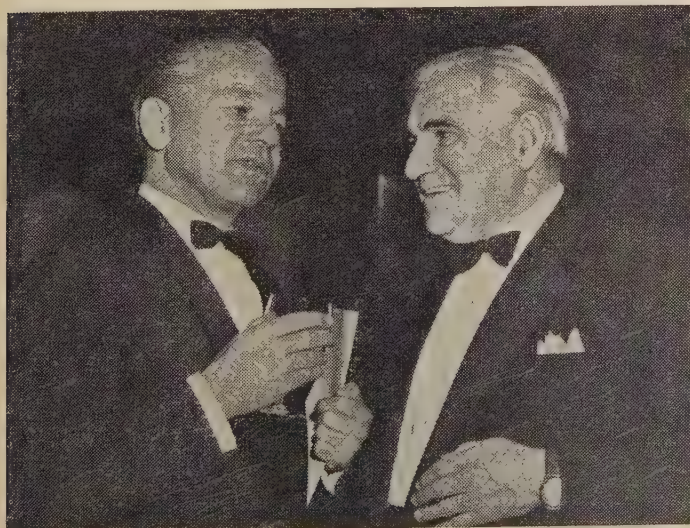
**Arms race:** The Commander of the Israel Air Force spoke in an easy, relaxed manner but nevertheless his words had a gravity not lost on his hearers. He was not convinced, he said, that war between Israel and the Arab states could be avoided. There was, first of all, the

pressure of 25 hostile millions against two million Israelis. An arms race was in progress, in which the Arabs received their supplies cheaply from eastern Europe.

He gave some figures of Arab strength: 200 MiG 17's, 60-70 jet bombers, modern tanks in abundance, perhaps a dozen submarines. "If we lose a war we perish, and Zionism will have to wait another 2,000 years," he declared. "That's why we cannot afford to take chances."

Thanks principally to France, the air force General Weizmann led was well-equipped, but it was still a David and Goliath comparison, and in such circumstances quality had to redress a potential enemy's material superiority. "Our soldiers have to believe in their cause. They must have a properly established, well-educated nation to defend. You can help give it to them!"

**"Two Israels":** To open the proceedings the chairman of the J.P.A. administrative committee, J. Edward Sieff, spoke of the "two Israels." There was the dynamic of old-established settlements, new industries and seats of higher learning, a proud picture for all to observe. But also there were those out of the million newcomers since 1948 who were not yet established, either because they lacked decent housing or their villages had never been placed on a secure footing. It was on their behalf that they were



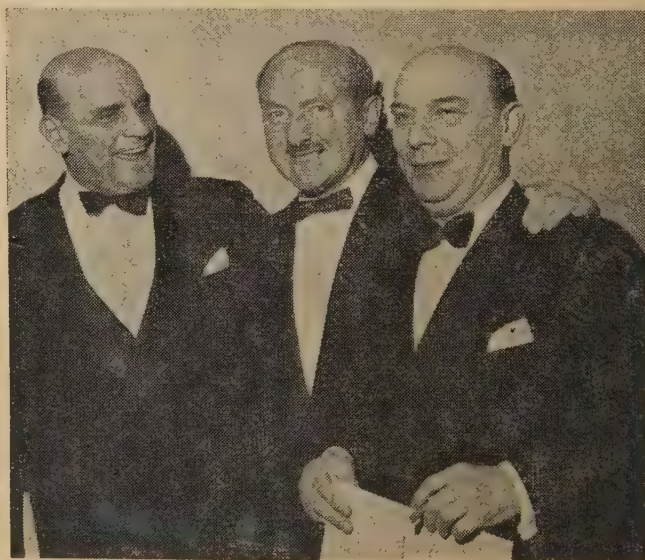
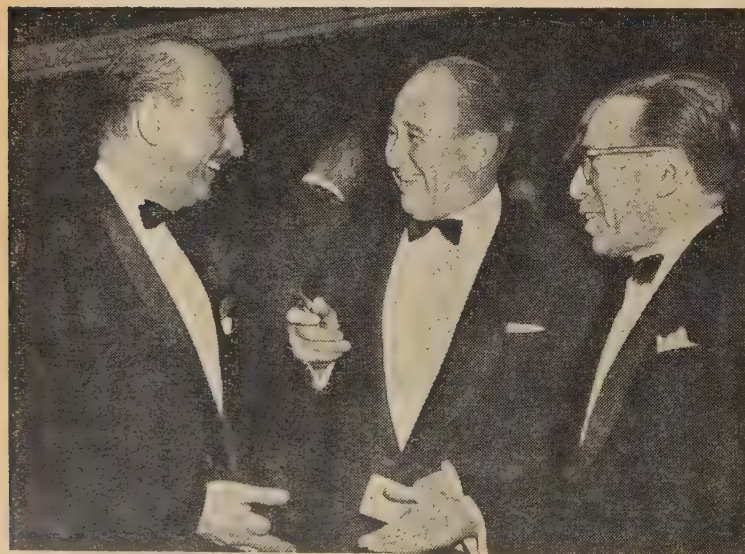
Discussing the Appeal: Hyam Morrison and Isaac Wolfson.



Discussing the Appeal: J. Edward Sieff and Mrs. Henny Gestetner.



# GROSVENOR HOUSE RALLY



## 'WORLD'S LARGEST CONTRIBUTIONS TO ISRAEL'

meeting that evening. It was a task specifically undertaken by world Jewry, but not yet completed.

J.P.A. had since 1948 raised nearly 19 of the 33 million pounds remitted by all funds to Israel. In this Barmitzvah year of Statehood they should ensure the fulfilment of their target.

According to Ambassador Lourie, it would be a grave error to exaggerate the significance of the current political crisis through which Israel was passing. This was a "crisis of growth," in which perhaps discussion was too uninhibited, certainly too long drawn-out. But it brought into relief the young nation's determination to reach political maturity. With ferment in Africa, Asia and Latin America, with the clash of colour and the complex tensions of the cold war, Israel revealed self-confidence and a sharply-defined purpose.

**No sense of fear:** It was appropriate for General Weizmann to concentrate on that field of service that he knew best, the security of Israel, but Isaac Wolfson assured the thousand-strong gathering that none of the funds it contributed would be used for defence. That was Israel's own responsibility. They were concerned with Israel's development as a nation, and the ingathering of its people.

They were not meeting in an atmosphere of panic, nor did they answer the call out of a sense of fear. J.P.A. was a moral taxation, given ungrudgingly, given with pride and in the knowledge that it brought benefits not only to Israel but to Jewry as a whole.

The appeal chairman then asked Hyam

Morrison, treasurer, to enumerate the contributions. These began with the announcement by Sir Simon and Lady Marks and their family of £150,000 ("In the end I always receive more from them," said Mr. Morrison) and was followed with the spectacular capital gift on the occasion of Mr. and Mrs. Wolfson's 35th wedding anniversary of £350,000, for causes to be nominated by trustees (Lord Nathan, Dr. Israel Feldman and Mr. Morrison himself).

The speaker claimed that these first pledges to the 1961 J.P.A. campaign represented "the largest contributions to Israel from anywhere in the world."

Participation from the floor of the hall considerably lightened Mr. Morrison's task. Principal committees themselves made their own announcements through their spokesmen. The outcome was one to refresh the spirit of the 40,000 rank and file contributors, of all economic levels right down to the smallest Kol Nidre gift in the humblest synagogue, who will be called upon once again this year, and who, once again, will respond.

*Seen at the Grosvenor on Saturday. On this page are the Israel Ambassador with Mme. Lourie and Sir Barnett Janner; Louis Mintz in conversation with Mrs. Lina (Hebrew University) Halper; Rosser Chinn caught with Harry Massey and Lavy Bakstansky; and a line-up of Ald. H. E. Leon, Harry Craps and Dr. Joseph Sagall.*

*Facing page records (top) Sydney Edwards and Sydney Bellman, and Louis Myers and E. G. Markus (centre) at Sunday's conference. Below are Mrs. Isaac Wolfson chatting with Mrs. Ezer Weizmann, and Mrs. Lois Sieff and Mrs. Doris Morrison with Barnet Litvinoff.*



# JPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

## LAST YEAR'S CAMPAIGN: CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

On the Sunday afternoon, key workers met in Baker Street for the national J.P.A. conference and there heard a detailed survey from the chairman of the campaign just concluded. These are the main points from Mr. Sieff's address:

We decided last year that our principal objective would be the consolidation of the existing settlements and the elimination of the *ma'abaroth*—very urgent but none too thrilling as the platform for a financial drive.

Nevertheless, I am able to report that the result compares most favourably with previous years: £1,780,000, practically a J.P.A. record.

This splendid increase of more than £200,000 in a comparatively undramatic year is, in the first instance, a tribute to the devotion of our workers, leaders and contributors. It is also due, in no small measure, to our more intensive preparations prior to the official launching and to new techniques.

I am glad to inform you that our expenses for last year's campaign represented 5½ per cent, as against 6 per cent in 1959 and 7 per cent in 1958.

Once again I feel it is my duty to tell you how well served we have been by our "civil service". They have done their work with dedication and care.

**The Breakdown:** The trade committees in London, raised last year a total of £823,000, as against £666,000 in 1959.

Almost every trade committee was able to report a significant increase, with the Textile trade rising from £127,000 to nearly £200,000.

The first place within the trade division continues to be occupied by the President's Group and Central List with a total last year of £273,000 as against £267,000. A substantial increase was also secured by the Shoe and Leather Trade.

Provinces were responsible for a total of £419,000 as against £423,000, to indicate that our new technique had not been applied to our principal provincial centres. It is clear that as long as officers and leaders are not themselves prepared to give a new and vigorous lead, their followers will adhere to the old pattern.

However, there was a considerable increase last year in Liverpool, Bradford and Nottingham.

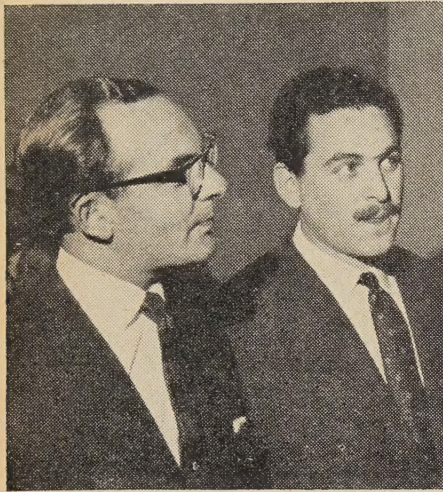
London districts were responsible in 1960 for a total of £305,000, and here Hampstead Garden Suburb led with an increase of over £10,000 to a new record total of £37,000. St. John's Wood was a close second with a sum in excess of £31,000. But outstanding was Hampstead, which rose from £16,000 in 1959 to £30,000 last year. Substantial increases were also secured in Finchley and Willesden, and there were slight improvements in Golders Green, Edgware and New West End.

Our weakest district committees in London remain Cricklewood, Golders Green and Hendon. This does not mean that even in these areas we are not indebted to a small team of dedicated people. What it does mean, however, is that other Jews with influence and affluence residing in them are holding aloof, and consequently discourage the rest of their communities.





# JPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE



Delegates L. Benjamin and K. Berg.

I am happy to be able to refer to the pleasant surprise in that my good friends Mr. and Mrs. Claude Leigh have followed the example of Basil Samuel last year and have donated the sum of £50,000, largely in shares, to the J.P.A. Trust for the benefit of the Anglo-Jewish olim. Two projects have already been selected at Kfar Hanassi and Beth Ha'Emek.

We began making allocation to the Anglo-Jewish kibbutzim in 1952, and 13 settlements have received nearly £350,000, largely for the purchase of agricultural machinery in this country and the repayment of heavy interest-bearing loans in Israel. Repayments are returned to them as working capital on a medium term loan basis.

We have also been making small loans to British town-dwellers requiring temporary help, and up to date we have granted loans of over £200,000 to 1,500 people. Repayments are placed into a revolving fund for further use.

Thirdly, in 1959 we established a joint mortgage fund with an Israel insurance company, to help certain people who were finding it difficult to obtain houses or flats. We provide advances of up to £10,000, repayable over ten years, at a nominal rate of interest.

My colleagues and I are convinced of

the necessity of this direct support of British settlers in Israel. We know that in many cases such help has been the main factor in enabling people to settle in the country permanently without undue hardship.

The objectives of our new Appeal were clearly set out last night and include the following principal tasks:

1. To diminish the serious gap between the "two Israels", by eliminating *ma'abaroth* and by consolidating settlement.
2. To fill the empty spaces, especially in the Negev and Upper Galilee.
3. To provide for an increased immigration, both from North Africa as well as from Western countries.

In a few days we shall be welcoming the return to this country of the former Counsellor at the Israel Embassy in London, Gershon Avner, who is coming especially to help our campaign. He will be followed by Dr. Aryeh Neshet, who has been Economic Adviser to the Prime Minister. Having met him personally in Israel, I am certain he will prove a tower of strength.

During the month of April we shall have with us Mrs. Rachel Hubner. She is a fiery orator and has made herself a master of Appeal technique.

With these speakers from Israel, together with our own forces, let us resolve that 1961 shall witness for the first time the attainment of our goal of £2,000,000.

Following the chairman's survey, delegates from committees in London and the provinces gave their views on how the campaign machinery might be improved.

This discussion began with a question

## LATE NEWS

As of Wednesday, 5 p.m.

**TOTAL : £876,000**

Includes: Liverpool, Leeds, Manchester, Brighton, Glasgow Preliminary.



G. Cowan of Newcastle.

from A. I. Bard of Hampstead Garden Suburb who wanted to know why "nothing was done" to save those Moroccan Jews who last month had perished in the Mediterranean. A detailed reply was given by Sir Barnett Janner, M.P., in which the president of the Board of Deputies sketched in the political background.

J. C. Gilbert of Hampstead asked the administrative committee to consider ways of helping young people to visit Israel, and the chairman promised to make a sympathetic study of this matter. D. Caplan of St. John's Wood thought that more could be done to publicise the small expense ratio of J.P.A., while G. Blumenthal of Birmingham believed that contributions from the cities should be tied in with specific projects in Israel. Hendon's Harry Miller had criticism to voice regarding the lack of co-operation shown in his locality by synagogue officers, while J. Garfinkle (Northern Ireland) wondered whether there might be stronger representation from the provinces at the launching banquet.

A complaint that medium-sized towns





# JPA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

were not given the top speakers was voiced by **George Cowan** of Newcastle. Other participants in the debate were **Louis Myers** of Newcastle and **Louis Davis** (Nottingham).

**Hyam Morrison**, who followed Sir Barnett Janner in summarising the debate, contended that a restatement of J.P.A. principles was required. They should all bear in mind that their function was to help Jews as a whole who were in distress, and this applied most particularly to many thousands outside Israel. His appreciation of the situation was that special projects within Israel were not the complete answer. There was an over-riding responsibility and it resolved itself on the one hand into immigration, and on the other in the "unmet and hidden needs."

He thought that the success of the past year, and the magnificent launching which the campaign had received the night before, proved that this mature approach was the correct one. Each life saved was a project in itself.

Finally, a vote of thanks to the chairman was conveyed on behalf of all delegates by **E. Alec Coleman**.

## FURTHER LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

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| incl. Mr. & Mrs. S. Wolfson    |          | J. G. Lawson ...                 | 5,000 |
| Mr. & Mrs. C. Wolfson          |          | Dr. & Mrs. Leonard Slotover      |       |
| Mr. & Mrs. L. Wolfson          | 50,000   | & Dr. & Mrs. M. Datnow ...       | 5,000 |
| (The Edith Wolfson Youth       |          | J. Sampson ...                   | 5,000 |
| Aliyah Foundation. The         |          | J. E. Posnansky ...              | 4,400 |
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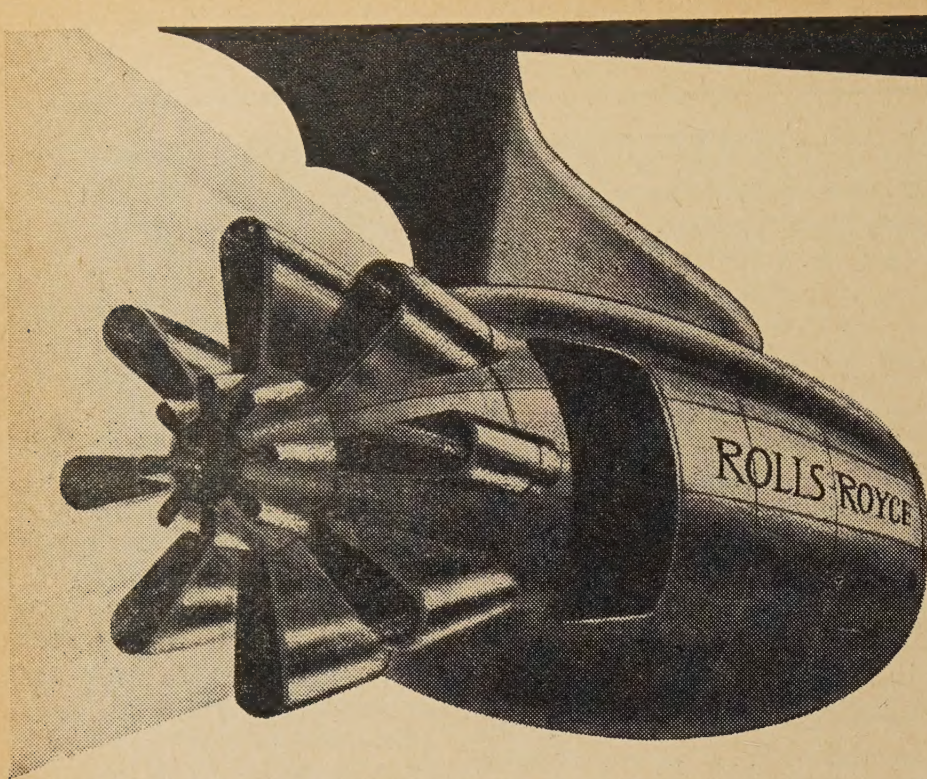
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